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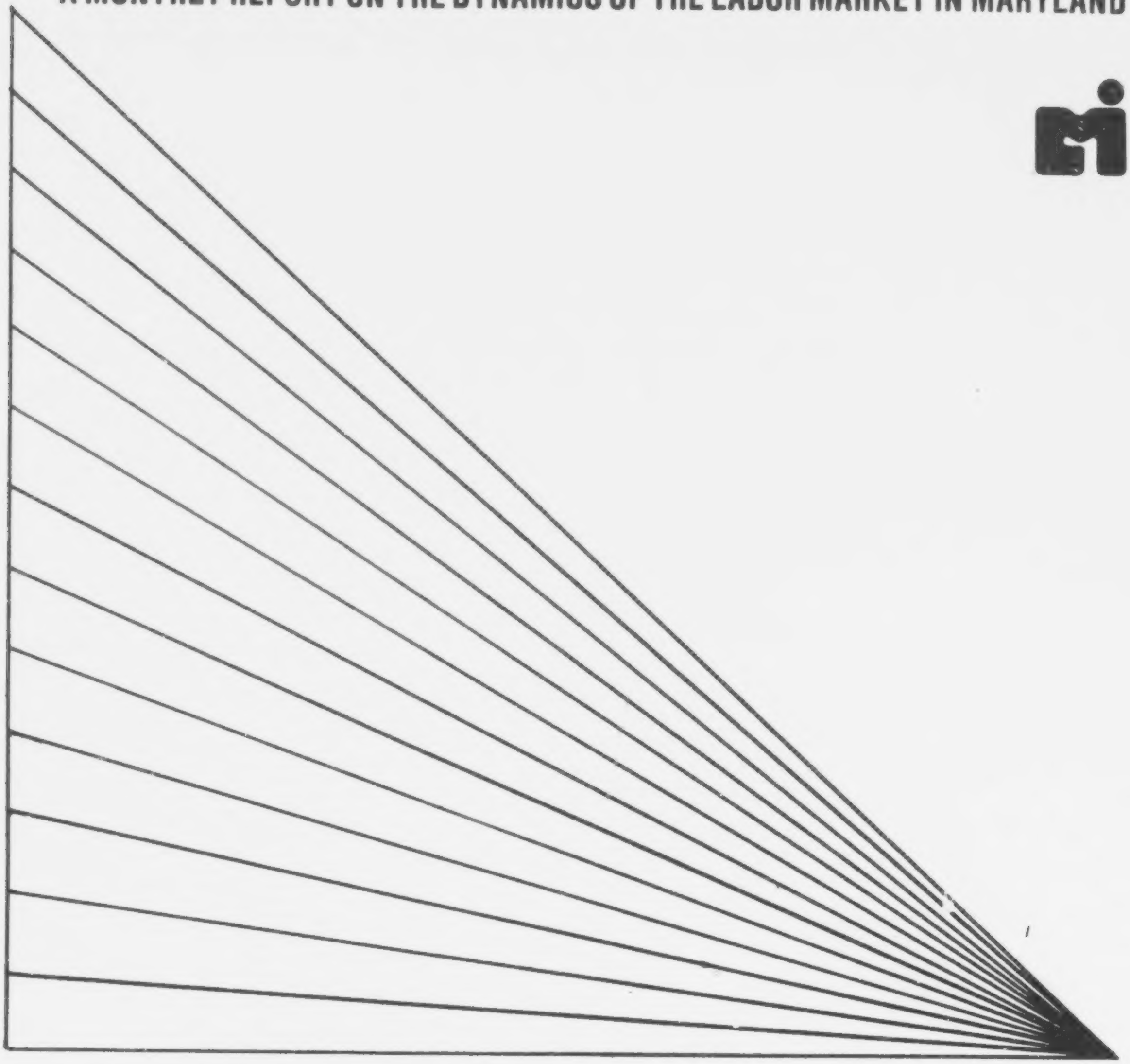
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1981

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1981

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In September, an estimated 7.2 percent of Maryland's civilian labor force was unemployed. The rate has been stable for four consecutive months instead of showing its usual declines as summer workers leave the labor force. This marks the highest September rate since it also reached 7.2 percent during the recession in 1976. Last September's unemployment rate was significantly lower at 6.2 percent. For the third consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate essentially equaled the rate nationally, which is reported at 7.3 percent for September. Normally, the U.S. rate exceeds Maryland's rate.

Maryland's labor force expanded slightly from August by an estimated 638 persons, as employment gains outnumbered the decline in unemployment of 752 persons. Unemployment is registering a level higher by 22,566 persons than in September, 1980, when unemployment scored a larger decrease from August of 9,073 persons. This September, claims filed for Unemployment Insurance greatly subsided from August. Unpaid vacations ended in many manufacturing industries, sizable recalls occurred as the school year began, hiring for conventions and the holiday season got underway in retail trade, and seasonal hiring was noted in food processing.

September's estimated rise in employment from August of 1,390 persons compares favorably with last September's large decline by 13,484 persons. Employment is registering a level higher by 12,808 persons than a year ago. Last year, more layoffs of summer workers by local governments were noted, since more had been hired. Manufacturing employment rose this September, with vacation recalls in nonelectrical machinery, seasonal hiring in preserved fruits and vegetables, and more business in electrical equipment. Hiring also occurred in education, retail trade, and transportation. Federal and local governments did lay off summer workers, and construction demonstrated unseasonal layoffs for the second consecutive month.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate inched down from 8.5 percent in August to 8.4 percent in September. Employment expanded, while declines in claims for Unemployment Insurance diminished the total unemployment. Hiring proceeded in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, transportation, trade, and education. Layoffs were observed in ship building and repair, construction, and city and county governments. Most striking was the drop in Carroll County's unemployment rate from 11.3 percent to 6.4 percent, mainly due to the end of vacation shutdowns in nonelectrical machinery. Staff cutbacks in education, the end of the city's summer job programs, and layoffs in ship building and repair contributed to the slight increase in Baltimore City's unemployment rate from 10.3 percent to 10.7 percent.

Unemployment in the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area increased somewhat from 4.5 percent to 4.7 percent. Contrasting with trends statewide, employment declined as unemployment gained. Large layoffs of summer workers in federal government were observed, along with less extensive layoffs in construction and at local government agencies. Hiring did occur in trade and education. These trends were followed in all three of the area's counties.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate advanced from 8.7 percent to 9.4 percent, as employment declined. Garrett County residents particularly reflected that trend. The county's unemployment rate jumped from 12.0 percent to 14.4 percent, with layoffs by a utility company and coal mines in West Virginia. In the Western Maryland area, hiring was noted in construction and at private colleges, along with layoffs by local boards of education and city and county governments.

Since August, unemployment rates for counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland fell in eight, rose in two, and remained stable in one. Worcester County's employment dropped by an estimated 2,025 persons and its unemployment rate expanded from 5.9 percent to 7.2 percent, as summer jobs ended in its resort area. Recalls in Delaware's transportation equipment industry caused the unemployment rate for Cecil County residents to drop from 13.6 percent to 8.3 percent. Seasonal hiring in food processing and education produced notable declines in the unemployment rates for Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Wicomico counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Exceeding year-ago estimates for the second time this year, Maryland's total September nonagricultural payroll employment rose 6,900 above this time last year. September's employment, reported at 1,694,400, increased by 14,300 jobs since August, a sharp contrast with the 1,400 decline noted from August to September last year. Last September's drop occurred when local government's summer worker layoffs outnumbered seasonal hiring in education. This year, summer worker losses equaled the hiring in education. Other gains in manufacturing, transportation/public utilities, trade, services, and state government outnumbered losses in construction and federal government.

Gaining 4,300 jobs since August, manufacturing employment registered 235,900. For three consecutive months, manufacturing industries have risen above year-ago estimates, this September by 500 jobs. Manufacturing's greatest growth occurred when returns from temporary shutdowns along with seasonal hiring brought 1,500 workers to food/kindred products, with the peak season in preserved fruits/vegetables. A similar increase was seen in nonelectric machinery, as 1,300 workers were recalled from unpaid vacations. More business created 500 extra jobs in electric/electronic equipment. Apparel/textiles gained 300 with recalls from unpaid vacations in men's and boys' clothing.

Nonmanufacturing industries, comprising slightly more than 86 percent of total nonagricultural employment, rose to 1,458,500 in September, advancing by 10,000 from August and topping last September by 6,400 jobs. Last month, an over-the-year drop of 10,300 jobs took place. Retail trade gained a zooming 5,200 over the month, as convention business boosted hiring in eating/drinking establishments while general merchandise and other retail stores began seasonal hiring. Services also experienced remarkable growth, taking on 2,900 since August. Hiring in private schools outnumbered seasonal cuts in hotel/lodging places. State government registered a healthy gain of 4,000, as hiring in public universities and colleges outdistanced limited layoffs in other state agencies. Layoffs of summer workers in defense and other federal agencies caused a drop of 1,000 in federal government. Local government's cutbacks of 300 jobs came about when layoffs of 8,900 summer workers slightly exceeded hiring of an estimated 8,600 in local education. The net cutback of 10,800 in local government last September came about when the summer worker layoff was more extensive because more had been hired for the summer. Construction lost 2,000 jobs from August, with less business in general building and special trades contractors. After showing unusual strength since last fall, construction exhibited unseasonable weakness during August and September. Transportation rose 1,800 since August, with rehiring of school bus drivers and more business in trucking and water transportation services.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area gained 4,300 since August, registering 937,600 or 55.3 percent of the state's total nonagricultural employment. As in July and August, employment failed to meet year-ago estimates, in September by a deficit of 5,400 jobs. Manufacturing grew 1,700 over the month, but fell short of last September by the same amount. Nonelectric machinery gained 1,300 jobs from August and ship and boat building/repair lost 800. Nonmanufacturing went up 2,600 to 780,100, declining 3,700 from last September. Losses were noted in construction, with jobs 1,800 below a month ago. Local government lost 2,200, with the elimination of summer jobs and cutbacks in school staffing. Gains were seen in retail trade (+3,700), services (+600), state government (+1,400), and transportation/public utilities (+1,200).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Rising by a sizable $8.38 since August, average weekly earnings for production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries stood at $341.94. Remaining at the August level, the workweek averaged 39.9 hours, while hourly pay rates increased by 21 cents to $8.57. Industries reporting wage rate increases included lumber/wood products, primary metals, and transportation equipment. Significantly higher hourly rates resulting from premium rates for work on Labor Day were noted in primary metals, transportation equipment, instruments/miscellaneous manufacturing, apparel/textiles, paper/allied products, printing/publishing, and leather. Industries reporting slightly lower average hourly earnings due to less business and reduced overtime were furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, and food/kindred products. Lower average weekly hours due to shorter scheduled workweek and less overtime occurred in lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, apparel/textiles, paper/allied products, and leather/leather products. More business with an increase in average weekly hours was experienced by production workers in primary metals and transportation equipment. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, weekly earnings increased from August by $10.66, to average $364.75. Weekly hours edged up by 0.1 hours to average 40.8, while hourly pay rates rose by 24 cents to $8.94. Premium rates for Labor Day, along with wage rate increases, were reported by many industries.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover in Maryland's manufacturing industries showed an increase in both the labor accession rates and the labor separation rates in August. Accessions jumped from 33 to 42 per 1,000 workers. Separations showed an increase from 40 to 47 per 1,000 workers. Accessions and separations proceeded at a quicker pace than in last August. New hires advanced during August from 15 to 22 per 1,000. Recalls inched up slightly from 12 to 18 per 1,000. Among the labor separations, quits remained stable with no significant changes, moving from 12 to 16 per 1,000. Layoffs also showed little change, up from 18 to 22 per 1,000. While new hires increased in fabricated metals, they decreased in petroleum and coal products. Recalls soared in machinery except electrical from 3 to 90 per 1,000. This increase is due to unpaid vacations and layoffs and subsequent recalls. In transportation equipment, recalls declined over the month. The rate of quits increased in rubber/plastics. Layoffs and unpaid vacations caused a great deal of fluctuation in the layoff rates for August. Layoffs fell over the month in the industries of stone/clay/glass products from 65 to 14 per 1,000 and in fabricated metals from 26 to 9 per 1,000. Layoffs soared in the industry of machinery except electrical from 1 to 93 per 1,000, while also increasing in food and in textiles/apparel.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor turnover trends coincide with those established statewide. Over the month, labor accessions climbed from 31 to 44 per 1,000 workers. New hires inched up from 16 to 20 per 1,000, while recalls also increased from 13 to 22 per 1,000. Separations also increased over the month, up from 36 to 43 per 1,000 workers. Quits inched up slightly from 10 to 13 per 1,000. Layoffs were up considerably from 16 to 21 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Consumer Price Index, as announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, climbed 1.0 percent in September, to a 279.3 index. Although there were large price increases in many segments of consumer spending, continued exorbitant mortgage rates and, to a lesser degree, rising food costs were blamed for this month's surging inflation. In August, the increase was only 0.8 percent over the previous month. Over last September, the Consumer Price Index rose 11.0 percent. Food and beverages indexed at 270.7. A surge in meat prices accounted for the 0.2 percent over-the-month increase. As in August, food and beverages costs have risen at the rate of 6.5 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, all items indexed at 279.9. The 2.7 percent increase during August and September was the steepest climb since April and May, 1980, when a 4.5 percent rise was reported. Over last September, the cost of consumer items rose 9.8 percent. The index for food and beverages was 267.3, going up only 0.7 percent over two months and 4.5 percent over last September.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims activity declined in September, 1981, as fewer firms reported vacation layoffs. There was, however, some layoff activity in the industries of primary metals, transportation equipment, and electrical equipment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (continued)

The number of initial claims was down 9.0 percent from August, continued claims were down less than one percent, the number of checks was up 2.1 percent, and the amount of payments was up 4.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose to $103.39.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims were up 22.1 percent and UCFE continued claims were up 14.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were down 23.1 percent and UCX continued claims were down 15.0 percent.

Activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 11.8 percent, continued claims were down 1.5 percent, the number of checks was up 1.2 percent, and the amount of payments was up 4.5 percent. The average weekly benefit amount was up to $105.94.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES -- AUGUST, 1981

The Maryland Employment Service has seen an increase of only 6 percent in total applicants during the fiscal year. A significantly higher percentage would have been seen if registration policies had not been changed earlier in the fiscal year. The decision not to register food stamp applicants accounts for August's increase in new applicants and renewals of only 4 percent over July, 1981 and a decline of 1 percent over August, 1980. This probably also accounts for the decline (2 percent) in economically disadvantaged applicants. The larger declines of youths under 22 years (9 percent), handicapped (11 percent), and veterans (15 percent) can probably be explained by the discouragement these applicants feel. The total placements are down 13 percent and total openings are down 21 percent when compared to a year ago. During the month of August, placements were down 24 percent, referrals were down 33 percent, and unfilled openings were down 34 percent when compared to August, 1980.

The August new applicant and renewals are composed of 36 percent economically disadvantaged, 44 percent minority, 52 percent UI claimants, 47 percent female, 4 percent handicapped, 12 percent veteran, 25 percent under 22 years, and 13 percent over 45 years. The new applicants and renewals have about the same composition as in August, 1980, except for the increase in UI claimants and the decrease in applicants under 22 years. Both of these changes amounted to 3 percent.

The Baltimore SMSA accounts for 58 percent of the state's new applicants and renewals, 41 percent of the monthly placements, 48 percent of the monthly referrals, 51 percent of the unfilled openings, 57 percent of total applicants, 46 percent of total openings, and 42 percent of the placements. It appears that the Baltimore SMSA comprises the majority of the applicants statewide (over 50 percent) but has less chance of helping them, since the area accounts for less than 50 percent of the statewide placements, referrals, and openings.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES -- SEPTEMBER, 1981

With September being the end of a fiscal year, a better prospective of the Employment Service applicants and services can be seen. This fiscal year the Maryland Employment Service saw 291,008 individuals. It placed 9 percent of the applicants in 29,637 jobs after 88,479 referrals. The referral to placement ratio is 2.98. In fiscal year 1980 the ratio was 2.77. The Maryland Employment Service saw only 5 percent more applicants in fiscal year 1981 than in fiscal year 1980. This percentage would have been much greater except that the Maryland Employment Service discontinued registering Food Stamp applicants partway through fiscal year 1981 for lack of funds.

The total applicants in fiscal year 1981 were composed of 48 percent female, 37 percent economically disadvantaged, 42 percent minority, 5 percent handicapped, 13 percent veteran, 22 percent under 22 year, 13 percent over 45 years, and 57 percent UI claimants. Most of the applicants (57 percent) registered in the Baltimore SMSA. Almost all of the applicants (80 percent) could be assigned a full occupational code (DOT). Of the applicants with full DOT codes, most of them are in professional, managerial, technical, clerical, sales, service, or structural work occupations. Fifteen percent of the total applicants are registered with the Work Incentive Program, which serves the AFDC applicants and recipients.

The Employment Service received 23 percent fewer openings in fiscal year 1981 than in fiscal year 1980. This is despite a 24 percent increase in job development contacts, truely a sign of bad economic prospects. Eleven percent of the openings remained opened at the end of the fiscal year, and 43 percent of the openings resulted in a placement. Fifty-four percent of the unfilled openings were in the Baltimore SMSA, and 46 percent of total openings.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1st Quarter 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

SEPTEMBER 1981

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER'80
MARYLAND	2,154,605	2,153,967	2,000,042	1,998,652	154,563	155,315	7.2	7.2	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,052,883	1,048,111	963,927	958,681	88,956	89,430	8.4	8.5	7.3
BALTIMORE CITY	397,375	393,386	354,861	352,930	42,514	40,456	10.7	10.3	9.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,685	172,245	162,310	161,426	10,375	10,819	6.0	6.3	4.9
BALTIMORE*	313,639	311,501	287,098	285,535	26,541	25,966	8.5	8.3	8.1
CARROLL	44,396	46,598	41,566	41,340	2,830	5,258	6.4	11.3	4.9
HARFORD	70,236	69,936	65,697	65,339	4,539	4,597	6.5	6.6	5.4
HOWARD	54,553	54,446	52,396	52,110	2,157	2,336	4.0	4.3	3.0
D. C. AREA	770,666	772,594	734,451	737,879	36,215	34,715	4.7	4.5	3.8
CHARLES	39,489	39,595	37,758	37,934	1,731	1,661	4.4	4.2	3.3
MONTGOMERY*	336,637	338,176	324,066	325,578	12,571	12,598	3.7	3.7	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,541	394,824	372,628	374,367	21,913	20,457	5.6	5.2	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	150,536	150,549	136,423	137,382	14,113	13,167	9.4	8.7	8.6
ALLEGANY	35,941	36,017	32,053	32,115	3,888	3,902	10.8	10.8	9.0
FREDERICK*	47,975	47,636	44,498	44,343	3,477	3,293	7.2	6.9	6.4
GARRETT	12,768	13,130	10,925	11,549	1,843	1,581	14.4	12.0	10.0
WASHINGTON	53,852	53,766	48,947	49,375	4,905	4,391	9.1	8.2	9.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,921	12,631	10,474	11,192	1,447	1,439	12.1	11.4	8.8
ST. MARY'S	19,689	20,003	17,881	18,167	1,808	1,836	9.2	9.2	7.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,458	8,063	7,735	7,264	723	799	8.5	9.9	8.6
CECIL	27,932	29,415	25,623	25,426	2,309	3,989	8.3	13.6	6.9
DORCHESTER	16,574	15,988	15,269	14,589	1,305	1,399	7.9	8.8	8.3
KENT	8,617	8,602	7,766	7,667	851	935	9.9	10.9	7.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,425	10,608	9,696	9,746	729	862	7.0	8.1	5.9
SOMERSET	7,801	8,210	6,672	6,720	1,129	1,490	14.5	18.1	15.1
TALBOT	17,313	16,406	16,514	15,587	799	819	4.6	5.0	4.0
WICOMICO	31,355	30,474	28,646	27,362	2,709	3,112	8.6	10.2	9.3
WORCESTER	20,434	22,314	18,965	20,990	1,469	1,324	7.2	5.9	7.9
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,561	102,913	91,925	93,039	10,636	9,874	10.4	9.6	9.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	739,244	736,610	676,829	673,146	62,415	63,464	8.4	8.6	7.0
BALANCE OF STATE*	220,008	222,309	202,999	202,644	17,009	19,665	7.7	8.8	7.1
UNITED STATES[2]	105,964,000	107,771,000	98,277,000	100,013,000	7,687,000	7,758,000	7.3	7.2	7.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1981

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1694.4	1680.1	1687.5	937.6	933.3	943.0
Manufacturing	235.9	231.6	235.4	157.5	155.8	159.2
Durable Goods	130.6	128.5	130.1	93.6	92.4	94.3
Lumber and wood products	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Stone, clay and glass products	8.5	8.5	9.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
Primary metal industries	29.6	29.6	27.3	27.8	27.7	25.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	20.8	20.7	18.4	20.5	20.4	18.1
Fabricated metal products	10.9	10.8	11.4	8.1	8.0	8.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	17.1	19.4	11.5	10.2	12.5
Electric and electronic equipment	32.2	31.7	30.3	22.3	22.5	21.3
Transportation equipment	16.9	17.0	18.3	10.4	10.9	13.0
Ship and boat building and repair	6.1	6.7	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.3
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.5	6.3	6.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.4	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.3	3.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
Nondurable Goods	105.3	103.1	105.3	63.9	63.4	64.9
Food and kindred products	27.9	26.4	28.2	14.4	14.5	14.9
Meat products	6.1	6.0	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	15.1	14.8	15.5	9.0	8.7	9.7
Paper and allied products	10.2	10.0	9.9	8.1	7.9	7.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5
Printing and publishing	23.0	22.8	23.1	12.5	12.3	12.6
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.1	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.8	7.8	8.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.7	13.8	14.1	11.0	11.1	11.2
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	11.1	11.0	10.7	6.6	6.5	6.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.9	5.9	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
Leather and leather products	2.1	2.0	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1458.5	1448.5	1452.1	780.1	777.5	783.8
Construction	93.8	95.8	105.3	45.8	47.6	53.4
Transportation and public utilities	86.8	85.3	85.8	58.4	57.2	58.0
Railroad transportation	9.9	9.9	9.4	6.8	6.8	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	41.4	39.6	41.1	27.2	25.8	27.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.5	35.8	35.3	24.4	24.6	24.1
Wholesale and retail trade	425.0	419.5	414.5	213.0	209.1	213.6
Wholesale trade	98.3	98.0	92.0	55.7	56.5	55.2
Retail trade	326.7	321.5	322.5	156.3	152.6	158.4
General merchandise stores	46.0	44.9	46.9	20.1	19.4	21.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.8	97.4	94.0	60.2	60.5	58.5
Banking	23.8	24.2	23.5	14.4	14.8	14.2
Credit agencies, except banks	11.4	11.5	11.2	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.2	19.4	19.8	14.4	14.5	14.7
Services and mining	378.8	375.9	365.9	212.9	212.3	200.0
Total government	377.3	374.6	386.6	189.8	190.8	200.3
Total federal government	132.4	133.4	131.3	51.1	51.3	50.6
Total state and local government	244.9	241.2	255.3	138.7	139.5	149.7
Total state government	85.7	81.7	86.1	57.7	56.3	57.6
Total local government	159.2	159.5	169.2	81.0	83.2	92.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

SEPTEMBER 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Manufacturing	$341.94	$333.56	$306.90	39.9	39.9	39.6	$ 8.57	$ 8.36	$ 7.75
DURABLE GOODS	388.68	373.46	344.06	41.0	40.2	40.1	9.48	9.29	8.58
Lumber and wood products	220.93	227.10	216.12	36.1	37.6	38.8	6.12	6.04	5.57
Furniture and fixtures	249.35	249.12	221.92	43.9	43.4	38.0	5.68	5.74	5.84
Stone, clay and glass products	346.84	352.22	344.32	46.0	46.9	42.3	7.54	7.51	8.14
Primary metal industries	577.17	521.15	464.00	44.5	41.1	40.0	12.97	12.68	11.60
Fabricated metal products	302.15	326.46	305.25	39.6	41.8	40.7	7.63	7.81	7.50
Machinery, except electrical	357.11	357.05	316.81	39.2	38.6	39.8	9.11	9.25	7.96
Electric and electronic equipment	302.25	301.43	271.48	40.9	40.9	40.1	7.39	7.37	6.77
Transportation equipment	394.90	366.43	389.27	35.9	34.7	39.6	11.00	10.56	9.83
Instruments and misc. mfg.	239.09	230.62	232.30	38.5	38.5	40.4	6.21	5.99	5.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	284.13	284.00	260.63	38.5	39.5	38.9	7.38	7.19	6.70
Food and kindred products	275.41	285.20	264.66	39.4	40.0	40.1	6.99	7.13	6.60
Textile mill products	194.81	196.95	170.54	38.5	39.0	37.4	5.06	5.05	4.56
Apparel and other textile products	188.51	194.55	175.42	34.4	36.5	34.6	5.48	5.33	5.07
Paper and allied products	294.51	292.83	249.89	38.7	42.5	40.5	7.61	6.89	6.17
Printing and publishing	342.38	329.93	299.75	37.5	36.7	36.6	9.13	8.99	8.19
Chemicals and allied products	375.33	365.47	343.09	42.7	42.3	42.2	8.79	8.64	8.13
Leather and leather products	175.03	179.89	162.39	32.9	37.4	38.3	5.32	4.81	4.24

Covers an estimated 160,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
MANUFACTURING	$364.75	$354.09	$322.40	40.8	40.7	40.0	$ 8.94	$ 8.70	$ 8.06
DURABLE GOODS	409.28	392.85	360.00	41.3	40.5	40.0	9.91	9.70	9.00
Stone, clay and glass products	334.32	347.58	328.86	42.0	42.7	40.6	7.96	8.14	8.10
Primary metal industries	581.85	527.02	464.84	45.0	41.4	39.9	12.93	12.73	11.65
Fabricated metal products	306.15	338.69	319.39	39.3	43.2	41.0	7.79	7.84	7.79
Machinery, except electrical	306.53	306.90	288.11	39.4	39.6	41.1	7.78	7.75	7.01
Electric and electronic equipment	330.47	333.18	293.27	40.9	41.7	39.9	8.08	7.99	7.35
Transportation equipment	373.40	333.78	394.74	34.1	32.5	39.2	10.95	10.27	10.07
Instruments and misc. mfg.	247.17	238.16	237.74	38.5	39.3	40.5	6.42	6.06	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	297.94	297.56	267.20	40.1	41.1	40.0	7.43	7.24	6.68
Food and kindred products	351.79	345.22	326.70	43.7	42.1	43.1	8.05	8.20	7.58
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	217.45	211.18	182.52	33.3	36.6	34.7	6.53	5.77	5.26
Paper and allied products	251.46	273.06	220.73	39.6	43.9	40.8	6.35	6.22	5.41
Printing and publishing	323.88	318.06	277.87	37.1	37.2	35.9	8.73	8.55	7.74
Chemicals and allied products	404.51	392.21	359.89	44.5	43.1	43.1	9.09	9.10	8.35

Covers an estimated 104,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

AUGUST 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80
MANUFACTURING	42	33	34	22	15	17	18	12	14	47	40	37	16	12	14	22	18	15
DURABLE GOODS	49	31	36	21	7	13	26	14	20	44	41	31	12	10	9	21	20	13
Stone, clay and glass products	37	36	44	23	29	33	13	7	10	47	98	50	19	20	17	14	65	21
Primary metal industries	7	10	14	1	1	1	6	9	13	12	11	13	3	2	2	3	3	6
Fabricated metal products	49	41	43	37	23	19	12	17	22	48	56	37	20	20	16	9	26	10
Machinery, except electrical	107	15	28	14	8	11	90	3	11	109	31	33	8	5	8	93	1	18
Electric and electronic equipment	19	22	19	14	15	10	*	1	2	16	14	20	9	7	7	1	*	4
Transportation equipment	69	72	86	30	21	20	36	48	65	68	73	43	16	13	8	40	46	26
NONDURABLE GOODS	34	35	32	24	25	23	9	9	8	51	39	44	20	15	19	22	16	17
Food and kindred products	56	47	46	33	32	34	21	15	12	80	57	47	22	19	24	49	32	13
Textiles and apparel	27	37	35	22	27	23	4	8	11	60	44	62	27	20	24	23	11	28
Paper and allied products	36	38	19	29	28	16	5	8	3	24	28	32	15	13	15	*	5	11
Printing and publishing	21	25	20	19	20	17	1	5	3	25	18	29	17	12	18	4	2	7
Chemicals and allied products	15	21	21	8	10	19	7	10	1	49	38	27	10	8	14	31	23	6
Petroleum and coal products	6	13	7	3	13	5	*	*	*	3	*	22	*	*	6	*	*	10
Rubber and misc. plastic products	43	42	30	33	34	18	9	5	9	49	45	75	27	16	14	5	13	50

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80	8/81	7/81	8/80
MANUFACTURING	44	31	32	20	16	14	22	13	15	43	36	31	13	10	11	21	16	11
DURABLE GOODS	54	32	37	18	11	11	33	17	22	45	41	29	10	8	8	27	20	13
Stone, clay and glass products	42	28	52	25	19	42	15	9	9	41	54	36	15	13	13	12	29	13
Primary metal industries	8	11	14	1	1	*	6	9	13	11	11	13	3	2	1	3	4	7
Fabricated metal products	47	40	40	32	20	16	15	18	23	36	46	38	18	17	14	10	16	12
Machinery, except electrical	169	18	23	20	10	9	145	2	5	167	43	36	11	6	10	147	2	15
Electric and electronic equipment	14	20	14	10	13	6	*	*	1	11	10	14	5	4	4	*	*	3
Transportation equipment	76	90	107	21	13	18	52	74	88	90	100	57	16	14	10	60	70	36
NONDURABLE GOODS	30	30	25	24	23	19	5	7	5	39	30	33	17	14	17	12	8	8
Food and kindred products	36	29	29	24	17	18	9	11	10	52	49	29	16	19	16	21	24	6
Textiles and apparel	22	33	22	20	31	18	2	1	4	55	26	56	19	14	25	27	5	21
Paper and allied products	39	47	24	35	36	19	3	11	4	26	26	39	16	15	19	*	2	12
Printing and publishing	20	20	19	19	19	17	1	1	2	26	15	27	16	11	17	7	1	5
Chemicals and allied products	12	18	21	8	10	19	4	8	1	26	16	23	11	5	13	9	5	2
Petroleum and coal products	7	13	10	4	13	7	*	*	*	4	*	31	*	*	9	*	*	13
Rubber and misc. plastic products	62	52	41	47	39	24	12	8	15	55	44	26	30	20	16	6	5	1

*Less than 0.5

NOTE. Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1981

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Total Initial Claims	23,307	25,612	23,935	14,880	16,875	15,637
Total Continued Claims	168,803	170,088	183,108	105,019	106,586	117,392
Total Number of Payments	154,886	151,732	156,425	95,550	94,419	98,031
Total Amount of Payments	$16,014,174	$15,308,665	$14,592,670	$10,122,106	$9,689,431	$9,361,380
Average Weekly Payment	$103.39	$100.89	$93.29	$105.94	$102.62	$95.49

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	398	326	425
Total continued claims	3,535	3,099	2,391
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	276	359	500
Total Continued claims	2,236	2,630	3,398

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES
AUGUST 1981

	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA		
	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	20,394	19,609	20,561	11,929	10,669	11,484
Economically disadvantaged	7,444	6,152	7,622	4,970	4,170	5,118
Minority	9,156	7,940	8,811	5,991	4,716	5,492
Claimant	10,622	10,646	10,242	6,798	6,580	6,170
Female	9,663	9,266	9,527	5,830	5,007	5,342
Handicapped	921	962	1,030	521	555	568
Veteran	2,514	2,494	2,967	1,472	1,450	1,615
Disabled	94	124	125	46	71	62
Vietnam Era	1,050	1,079	1,213	607	614	660
Under 22	5,263	5,355	5,808	3,039	2,563	3,216
Over 45	2,680	2,382	2,522	1,666	1,370	1,415
PLACEMENTS	3,071	4,257	4,055	1,282	1,645	2,160
Nonagricultural	2,859	4,032	3,883	1,259	1,627	2,140
Economically disadvantaged	1,269	1,908	1,993	747	995	1,409
Minority	1,366	2,108	1,918	676	926	1,237
Handicapped	193	254	211	81	99	110
Veteran	459	457	583	199	214	271
Disabled	32	34	50	14	15	21
Vietnam Era	207	220	230	90	109	105
Short-Term	1,170	2,369	1,726	420	854	1,038
Economically disadvantaged	609	1,317	1,057	315	621	787
Minority	642	1,467	946	270	552	630
Agricultural	212	225	172	23	18	20
REFERRALS	7,333	9,902	10,967	3,538	4,043	4,919
Nonagricultural	6,946	9,436	10,644	3,474	4,006	4,840
Economically disadvantaged	2,563	3,247	4,171	1,694	1,883	2,524
Minority	3,335	4,504	5,216	1,913	2,078	2,908
Handicapped	434	592	657	199	269	281
Veterans	1,442	1,582	2,383	752	750	1,106
Disabled	82	94	148	42	48	64
Vietnam Era	2,196	741	1,067	368	366	508
Agricultural	387	466	323	64	37	79
OPENINGS UNFILLED	8,074	8,351	11,986	4,187	4,214	5,863
Nonagricultural	7,399	7,673	11,295	4,149	4,186	5,822
Agricultural	675	678	691	38	28	41
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES						
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	280,934	266,554	264,399	161,468	153,108	151,470
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	58,480	54,204	73,719	27,306	25,350	36,289
NONAGRICULTURAL	55,778	51,733	71,041	26,905	24,988	35,952
AGRICULTURAL	2,702	2,471	2,678	401	362	337
PLACEMENTS	24,666	22,060	28,359	10,476	9,341	13,234
NONAGRICULTURAL	23,881	21,414	27,816	10,354	9,233	13,101
AGRICULTURAL	896	732	622	173	152	165

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES
SEPTEMBER 1981

	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA		
	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	13,896	20,394	18,494	7,860	11,929	10,390
Economically disadvantaged	4,446	7,444	6,573	3,025	4,970	4,328
Minority	5,672	9,156	7,897	3,482	5,991	4,860
Claimant	7,912	10,622	10,102	5,021	6,798	6,140
Female	6,398	9,663	8,651	3,611	5,830	4,794
Handicapped	681	921	943	405	521	523
Veteran	1,835	2,514	2,652	1,077	1,472	1,534
Disabled	62	94	102	34	46	53
Vietnam Era	813	1,050	1,076	481	607	628
Under 22	3,253	5,263	3,989	1,744	3,039	2,207
Over 45	1,753	2,680	2,660	989	1,666	1,447
PLACEMENTS	2,126	3,071	3,433	974	1,282	1,853
Nonagricultural	2,047	2,859	3,187	958	1,259	1,839
Economically disadvantaged	868	1,269	1,601	563	747	1,184
Minority	1,045	1,366	1,670	569	676	1,064
Handicapped	134	193	213	59	81	121
Veteran	367	459	633	164	199	331
Disabled	26	32	43	12	14	23
Vietnam Era	171	207	300	77	90	165
Short-Term	552	1,170	1,027	201	420	689
Economically disadvantaged	236	609	662	140	315	533
Minority	354	642	625	147	270	438
Agricultural	79	212	246	16	23	14
REFERRALS	5,147	7,333	9,687	2,595	2,538	4,582
Nonagricultural	5,006	6,946	9,300	2,556	3,474	4,535
Economically disadvantaged	1,836	2,563	3,689	1,228	1,694	2,342
Minority	2,518	3,335	4,792	1,449	1,913	2,694
Handicapped	327	434	591	159	199	263
Veterans	1,043	1,442	2,308	581	752	1,130
Disabled	59	82	114	35	42	57
Vietnam Era	481	2,196	989	274	368	498
Agricultural	141	387	387	39	64	47
OPENINGS UNFILLED	7,313	8,074	10,490	3,988	4,187	5,916
Nonagricultural	6,863	7,399	9,901	3,953	4,149	5,855
Agricultural	450	675	589	35	38	61
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES						
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	291,008	280,934	277,280	167,240	161,468	158,749
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	61,465	58,480	79,540	28,653	27,306	39,428
NONAGRICULTURAL	58,701	55,778	76,581	28,237	26,905	39,053
AGRICULTURAL	2,764	2,702	2,959	416	401	375
PLACEMENTS	26,448	24,666	31,247	11,325	10,476	14,840
NONAGRICULTURAL	25,622	23,881	30,475	11,194	10,354	14,696
AGRICULTURAL	961	896	867	189	173	179

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
September, 1981
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	551.2	544.2	527.2
Manufacturing	23.4	23.4	23.3
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.7
Stone, clay and glass products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	5.5	5.5	5.5
Other	5.4	5.4	5.1
Nondurable Goods	11.5	11.5	11.6
Food and kindred products	2.5	2.5	2.7
Printing and publishing	6.6	6.7	6.7
Other	2.4	2.3	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	527.8	520.8	503.9
Contract construction	31.1	31.8	35.0
Transportation and public utilities	13.5	13.3	13.2
Wholesale and retail trade	145.5	143.4	139.2
General merchandise stores	15.7	15.4	15.8
Apparel and accessory stores	6.0	5.8	6.5
Other	123.8	122.2	116.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	31.2	31.4	29.2
Banking	6.0	6.1	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	2.9
Other	22.2	22.3	20.2
Services and mining	149.7	149.0	133.9
Total government	156.8	151.9	153.4
Total federal government	68.8	69.3	69.5
Total state and local government	88.0	82.6	83.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2] -- SEPTEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	126.8	124.7	120.5
Manufacturing	28.6	25.6	26.0
Food & kindred products	11.9	9.2	10.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	2.8
Lumber & wood products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing & publishing	3.0	2.9	2.7
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other	8.4	8.2	7.6
Nonmanufacturing	98.2	99.1	94.5
Construction	6.2	6.2	7.0
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.7	6.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	35.1	35.8	31.5
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.4	4.6	4.2
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services & mining*	22.4	23.7	21.7
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total government	23.3	22.1	23.8
Total federal government	4.4	4.4	4.3
Total state & local government	18.9	17.7	19.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3] -- SEPTEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	SEPTEMBER 1981	AUGUST 1981	SEPTEMBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	117.1	118.3	115.2
Manufacturing	27.1	27.2	27.5
Food & kindred products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.0	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	1.0	1.0	1.3
Other	19.3	19.5	19.1
Nonmanufacturing	90.0	91.1	87.7
Construction	10.3	9.2	9.1
Transportation & public utilities*	8.2	8.2	7.7
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.5
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.9	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	27.2	27.2	26.6
Wholesale trade	5.1	5.2	5.3
Retail trade*	22.1	22.0	21.3
General merchandise stores	2.9	2.9	2.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	23.3	23.4	21.2
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.6
Total government	17.2	19.3	19.6
Total federal government	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total state & local government	14.4	16.5	16.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979 . Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

SEPTEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	457.1	458.3	466.1
Manufacturing	64.6	64.1	69.9
Durable Goods	29.3	29.3	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Primary metal industries	8.1	8.1	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.5	3.4	4.0
Metal can & shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.7
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation equipment	5.4	5.6	7.6
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other durable goods ind.	3.1	3.0	3.1
Nondurable Goods	35.3	34.8	37.7
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.4	10.3
Bakery products	1.7	1.7	1.8
Beverages	1.8	1.7	1.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.3	4.9	6.1
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.2	1.9	2.8
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.9
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.2	8.1	8.2
Commercial printing	3.0	3.0	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.8	1.9	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other nondurable goods	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	392.5	394.2	396.2
Construction	16.4	16.5	19.3
Transportation & public util.	42.8	42.0	42.7
Railroad transportation	4.5	4.5	4.4
Transp. except railroad*	18.0	17.0	18.1
Water transportation	5.3	4.8	6.1
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary services	20.3	20.5	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.4	90.1	91.8
General merchandise stores	4.7	4.6	6.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.8	41.3	40.1
Banking	12.3	12.6	12.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.7	5.4
Insurance carriers	10.3	10.4	10.8
Services & mining*	109.0	108.4	104.1
Health services	33.7	33.7	33.0
Educational services	11.1	10.4	12.0
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	91.1	95.9	98.2
Total federal government	14.4	14.4	15.4
Total state & local government	76.7	81.5	82.8
Total state government	37.5	37.2	37.5
Total local government	39.2	44.3	45.3

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*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 19 79

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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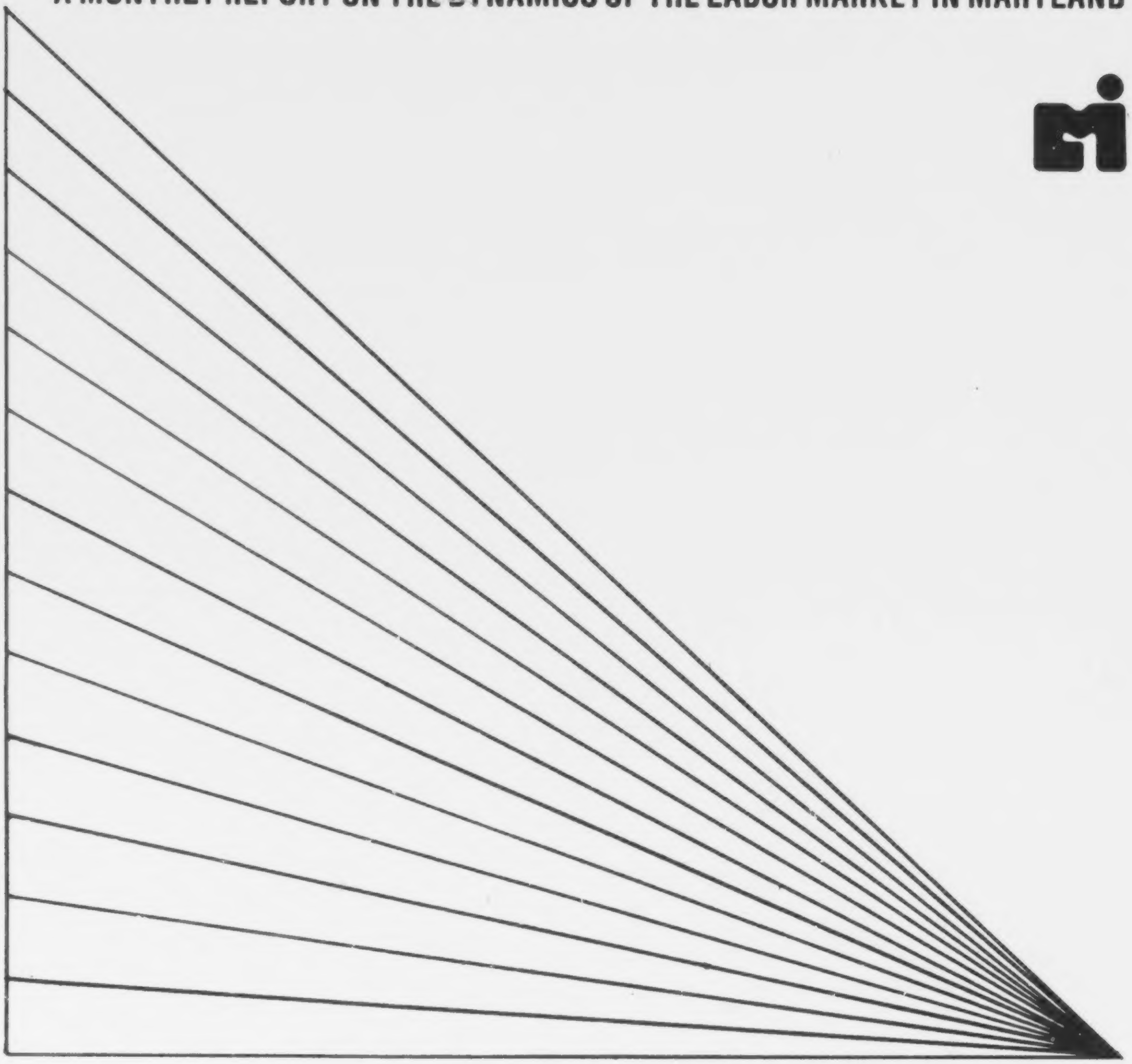
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1981

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./ESA 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1981

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate inched up from 7.2 percent in September to 7.4 percent in October. This marked the highest October rate on record and greatly exceeded the rate for October, 1980, of 6.1 percent. Since June, the rate has hovered between 7.0 percent and 7.5 percent, yet has remained slightly lower than the rates for January and February. Between April and July, the rate differed from that for the corresponding month in 1980 by no more than 0.3 percentage points; however, by October the spread had grown to 1.3 percentage points. Normally, Maryland's unemployment rate is noticeably lower than the rate nationwide. The state's rate since July has equalled the U.S. rate or been lower by only 0.1 percentage points. For October, Maryland's rate was announced as 7.4 percent and the national rate as 7.5 percent.

As in every month this year, the state's October unemployment volume and rate were higher than for the corresponding month in 1980. Unemployed persons increased from September by an estimated 4,346, compared with a decline of 1,141 from September to October, 1980. The October unemployment volume exceeded last October's by 27,823 persons. During this October, the monthly growth in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance surpassed the seasonal decline in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force.

Employment trends also are discouraging. Total employment fell from September by an estimated 15,152 persons, compared with an increase from September to October in 1980 of 11,914. For the eighth month so far this year, employment was lower than for the corresponding month in 1980, lower in October by 11,334 persons. The civilian labor force has expanded from last October by 16,489 persons, as unemployment advanced more rapidly than employment declined. Monthly declines were larger this October than last October in construction, trade, services, and federal government; manufacturing declined compared with no change last October; and smaller monthly gains were experienced than last October in state and local government. Construction demonstrated unusual weakness for the third consecutive month. Local and state government are being hurt by permanent staff cutbacks at public schools and at city and county governments.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends set statewide, although the employment decline was more moderate than expected. The unemployment rate rose slightly from 8.4 percent in September to 8.6 percent in October, as employment decreased by an estimated 2,219 persons and unemployment increased by 2,349 persons. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance rose from September, while unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force diminished. Employment dropped from September in agriculture, manufacturing, construction, and federal government. Seasonal hiring by public schools caused a gain in local government. Unlike the state, little change was observed overall in trade or services. Among the area's counties, the unemployment rates either remained at the September level or increased somewhat. Baltimore City's rate moved from 10.7 percent to 10.8 percent. All counties showed employment declines and unemployment rises.

In the Maryland suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, employment subsided by an estimated 6,281 persons and unemployment inched up by 253 persons, causing the unemployment rate to change from 4.7 percent to 4.8 percent. Employment fell from September in agriculture/agricultural services, construction, eating/drinking places, real estate, and amusement/recreation services. Unemployment rates either held steady or advanced slightly in the area's three counties. Employment was diminished in all the counties.

Unemployment in Western Maryland increased from 9.3 percent to 9.8 percent of the labor force, with a decline in employment of 851 persons and a jump in unemployment of 786 persons. Employment declined over the month in agriculture and in nonelectrical machinery and other manufacturing, outnumbering seasonal hiring by the schools. The unemployment rate remained constant in Allegany County, increased in Frederick and Washington, and decreased in Garrett. Only in Garrett County did both employment and unemployment decline. In Washington County, layoffs in leather and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing led to a drop in employment and a rise in unemployment.

On Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, unemployment rates fell from September in Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Talbot counties, while rising in the other seven counties. Employment demonstrated seasonal declines during October in agriculture, food processing, eating/drinking places, amusement/recreation services, and hotels/lodging places. The largest monthly change was observed in Worcester County. Unemployment in this strongly seasonal county jumped from 7.2 percent to 12.2 percent, as employment fell by 3,638 persons and the unemployment volume jumped by 645.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

A trend of lower than the corresponding month in 1980, prevailing for eight of the ten months so far this year, shows total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland falling 9,000 below last October. Reported at an estimated 1,690,000, the October nonagricultural payroll employment dropped by 8,000 jobs from September, as compared with last year's sizable monthly gain of 11,500. Declines more excessive than at this time last year were seen in construction, trade, services, and federal government. Over-the-month increases in state and local government were substantially smaller than growth observed at this time a year ago. Jobs in manufacturing industries suffered monthly declines compared with no change between last September and October.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Nonmanufacturing industries, registering 1,457,200 jobs, declined by 5,700 since September. For the fourth month this year, nonmanufacturing employment was lower than for the same month in 1980, lower in October by 6,400 jobs. Curtailment of 5,300 jobs occurred in retail trade. Hiring for the approaching holiday season expanded general merchandise and miscellaneous retail; but these gains were outnumbered by extensive seasonal layoffs and less business in eating/drinking places and auto dealers/gasoline service stations. Construction lost 2,200, with less business reported throughout the industry, especially among special trade contractors. Construction has exhibited unseasonable weakness, losing 4,500 jobs between July and October, compared with no change during that time last year. Federal government, due to cutbacks at a defense establishment along with layoffs in other federal agencies, was curtailed by 3,100 jobs in October. Local government, advancing by 6,600 jobs as seasonal hiring at public schools and community colleges continued, failed to meet last October's large gain of 14,100 jobs. State government edged up by a mere 600, when seasonal hiring in public universities and colleges exceeded seasonal layoffs in other state agencies. For the eighth consecutive month, both state and local governments have fallen below last year's level for the corresponding month. In services, seasonal downturns in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services greatly outdistanced seasonal hiring in educational services, resulting in a 1,700 drop from September. Finance/insurance/real estate declined by 900 jobs, due to seasonal layoffs and less business in real estate.

Employment in manufacturing registered 232,800, falling 2,300 below September and short of last October by 2,600 jobs. No severe cutbacks were observed, but minor losses were seen throughout the manufacturing sector. Scattered seasonal layoffs and less business caused drops of from 200 to 400 jobs in stone/clay/glass, primary metals, printing/publishing, chemicals/allied products, rubber/plastic products, leather/leather products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Electric/electronic equipment gained 300 jobs, with more business throughout the industry.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment increased to 944,000. The gain from September amounted to 1,700 jobs. Over the year, a drop of 9,400 was reported. Manufacturing decreased to 157,000, losing 1,100 since September and falling 1,400 below last October. Scattered gains and losses were displayed throughout manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing reported an estimated 787,000 jobs. Departing from the state's over-the-month loss in nonmanufacturing, the metro area moved forward by 2,800 jobs since September, but failed to meet last October's level by 8,000. Significant growth was observed in local government (+6,400). Retail trade experienced unseasonal retrenchment of 1,200 jobs since September and dropped 4,000 below last October's employment. While services declined from September statewide, no change was observed in the Baltimore area, mainly due to the year-round nature of its tourism and recreation businesses.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Influenced by return to normal work schedules after the Labor Day holiday, less business, shorter scheduled workweeks, and less overtime in October, weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers declined by $6.83, for an average of $337.11. Average hourly earnings dropped by 15 cents to $8.47, while average weekly hours fell by 0.1 hour to 39.8 hours. Wage increases were reported by the chemical/allied products industry. Other industries showing higher average hourly earnings due to more overtime were stone/clay/glass , furniture/fixtures, and food/kindred products. Less overtime and less business reduced average hourly pay in nonelectric machinery, primary metals, lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, apparel/textiles, paper/allied products, printing/publishing, and leather/leather products. More business, longer scheduled workweek, and more overtime increased the workweek in fabricated metals, transportation equipment, instruments/miscellaneous manufacturing, apparel/textiles, paper/allied products, and leather. Reduced weekly hours due to less overtime, less business and shorter scheduled workweek occurred in furniture/fixture, primary metals, and nonelectric machinery.

Production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area reported average weekly earnings of $356.25, a reduction of $9.73 since September. Average weekly hours, at 40.3, dropped 0.5 over the month. Hourly earnings declined by 13 cents to $8.84. Since October, 1980, average weekly wages increased by 10.5 percent in the metro area.

LABOR TURNOVER

In September, labor turnover in Maryland's manufacturing industries designated a slight decrease in accessions from 42 to 37 per 1,000 workers. The separation rate also dropped from 47 to 41 per 1,000. In comparison, last September the accessions were lower at 35 per 1,000. Separations last September were also lower at 36 per 1,000 workers. Over the month, new hires dropped slightly from 22 to 18 per 1,000. Recalls declined from 18 to 17 per 1,000. Quits fell from 16 to 12 per 1,000. Layoffs also inched down from 22 to 20 per 1,000. New hires were substantially lower than in August in fabricated metals and rubber/plastics, while they soared in petroleum/coal products. Recalls were substantially higher in transportation equipment, food, and textile/apparel; while they dropped considerably in machinery except electrical from 90 to 5 per 1,000. These fluctuations are due to return from unpaid vacations. In machinery except electrical, the fluctuation was due to layoffs and recalls in August. Quits, which indicate job availability, declined slightly over the month in stone/clay/glass products, textile/apparel, and rubber/plastics. Layoffs considerably increased over the month in stone/clay/glass products and in transportation equipment. While dropping in machinery except electrical from 93 to 17 per 1,000, layoffs also dropped in food and textile/apparel. These changes are due to layoffs in August and recalls in September.

LABOR TURNOVER (continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor turnover trends are comparable to those set statewide. Labor accessions were substantially lower, falling from 44 to 33 per 1,000 workers. Separations also dropped, from 44 to 36 per 1,000. New hires decreased from 20 to 15 per 1,000. Recalls were down from 22 to 15 per 1,000. Quits inched down from 13 to 10 per 1,000. Layoffs also fell from 22 to 17 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports a very modest increase in the Consumer Price Index, the nation's most closely watched measure of inflation. At 279.9, the index for all items rose by only 0.2 percent in October, the smallest monthly increase since the 0.1 percent increase in July, 1980. The index was up by 10.2 percent from last October. A moderate decline in housing costs, which have consistently boosted the index in past months, along with a downturn in mortgage interest rates, has been an influence on the slowing trend. The index for food and beverages, at 270.3, dropped by 0.1 percent, reflecting a sharp decline in the cost of fruits and vegetables as well as substantially smaller increases in meat, fish, poultry, and egg prices. The change from October, 1980 for food and beverages was reported at 5.8 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home was reported at an index of 267.6, for a drop of 0.1 percent since September and only rising 1.9 percent from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during October, 1981 were up 13.0 percent as layoffs were reported in the glass products, optical goods, nonelectrical machinery, and chemical industries. Continued claims were virtually unchanged, the number of checks was up slightly and the amount of payments was up 2.6 percent. The average weekly check amount was up 1.7 percent to $105.18.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims were up 11.8 percent and continued claims were down 11.3 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were down 18.1 percent and continued claims were down 20.0 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area were up 3.4 percent and continued claims were up 2.6 percent over September's volume. The number of checks was up 2.4 percent and the amount of payments was up 3.6 percent. The average weekly check amount was up 1.2 percent to $107.22.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

OCTOBER 1981

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER**	OCTOBER '80
MARYLAND	2,146,493	2,157,299	1,987,814	2,002,966	158,679	154,333	7.4	7.2	6.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,058,138	1,058,008	966,640	968,859	91,498	89,149	8.6	8.4	7.3
BALTIMORE CITY	399,156	399,456	355,860	356,677	43,296	42,779	10.8	10.7	9.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	173,370	173,701	162,767	163,140	10,603	10,561	6.1	6.1	4.7
BALTIMORE*	314,947	314,914	287,906	288,567	27,041	26,347	8.6	8.4	8.0
CARROLL	44,926	44,574	41,683	41,779	3,243	2,795	7.2	6.3	5.3
HARFORD	71,005	70,525	65,882	66,033	5,123	4,492	7.2	6.4	5.1
HOWARD	54,735	54,840	52,543	52,664	2,192	2,176	4.0	4.0	2.8
D. C. AREA	763,622	769,650	727,258	733,539	36,364	36,111	4.8	4.7	3.7
CHARLES	39,233	39,479	37,388	37,711	1,845	1,768	4.7	4.5	3.5
MONTGOMERY*	333,824	336,179	320,892	323,663	12,932	12,516	3.9	3.7	3.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	390,565	393,991	368,978	372,165	21,587	21,826	5.5	5.5	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	150,961	151,026	136,191	137,042	14,770	13,984	9.8	9.3	8.5
ALLEGANY	36,637	36,070	32,737	32,238	3,900	3,832	10.6	10.6	8.5
FREDERICK*	48,083	48,178	44,228	44,718	3,855	3,460	8.0	7.2	6.7
GARRETT	12,420	12,778	10,837	10,970	1,583	1,808	12.7	14.1	11.2
WASHINGTON	53,821	54,000	48,389	49,116	5,432	4,884	10.1	9.0	9.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,409	11,822	9,929	10,388	1,480	1,434	13.0	12.1	9.2
ST. MARY'S	19,260	19,490	17,373	17,682	1,887	1,808	9.8	9.3	6.8
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,180	8,345	7,428	7,639	752	706	9.2	8.5	8.1
CECIL	27,934	27,866	25,641	25,632	2,293	2,234	8.2	8.0	6.6
DORCHESTER	16,248	16,352	14,836	15,068	1,412	1,284	8.7	7.9	7.6
KENT	8,338	8,503	7,578	7,666	760	837	9.1	9.8	6.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,331	10,309	9,607	9,574	724	735	7.0	7.1	5.0
SOMERSET	7,439	7,709	6,417	6,588	1,022	1,121	13.7	14.5	14.0
TALBOT	16,788	17,077	16,066	16,292	722	785	4.3	4.6	4.0
WICOMICO	30,662	30,965	27,769	28,277	2,893	2,688	9.4	8.7	8.3
WORCESTER	17,185	20,178	15,082	18,720	2,103	1,458	12.2	7.2	12.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,878	102,848	91,963	92,324	10,915	10,524	10.6	10.2	9.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	743,191	743,094	678,734	680,292	64,457	62,802	8.7	8.5	7.0
BALANCE OF STATE*	213,007	218,095	195,114	201,237	17,893	16,858	8.4	7.7	7.0
UNITED STATES[2]	106,926,000	105,964,000	98,902,000	98,277,000	8,024,000	7,687,000	7.5	7.3	7.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1981

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1690.0	1698.0	1699.0	944.0	942.3	953.4
Manufacturing	232.8	235.1	235.4	157.0	158.1	158.4
Durable Goods	129.3	130.5	130.0	93.4	94.1	94.0
Lumber and wood products	3.8	3.9	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
Stone, clay and glass products	8.2	8.5	9.3	6.0	6.1	6.4
Primary metal industries	29.1	29.5	27.1	27.2	27.7	25.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	20.2	20.8	18.1	20.0	20.5	17.9
Fabricated metal products	10.4	10.9	11.2	7.8	8.2	8.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0
Machinery, except electrical	18.3	18.4	19.2	11.5	11.5	12.4
Electric and electronic equipment	32.2	31.9	30.2	22.6	22.4	21.2
Transportation equipment	17.3	17.2	18.4	11.1	10.9	13.0
Ship and boat building and repair	6.9	6.4	6.6	5.9	5.4	6.1
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.2	6.5	6.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Instruments and related products	3.2	3.2	3.4	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.0	3.3	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
Nondurable Goods	103.5	104.6	105.4	63.6	64.0	64.4
Food and kindred products	27.1	27.1	28.6	14.6	14.3	15.0
Meat products	6.1	6.1	6.8	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.4	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	15.0	15.1	15.2	8.9	9.0	9.3
Paper and allied products	10.0	10.1	9.8	7.9	8.0	7.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.4
Printing and publishing	22.7	23.0	23.2	12.3	12.6	12.6
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.6	7.8	8.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.7	13.9	14.0	11.1	11.2	11.2
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.7	11.0	10.8	6.4	6.6	6.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.0	4.2	4.0
Leather and leather products	1.9	2.1	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1457.2	1462.9	1463.6	787.0	784.2	795.0
Construction	92.1	94.3	104.9	44.7	45.6	53.7
Transportation and public utilities	86.9	86.7	85.7	58.8	58.3	58.4
Railroad transportation	9.9	9.9	9.3	6.8	6.8	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	41.5	41.3	41.1	27.6	27.1	27.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.5	35.5	35.3	24.4	24.4	24.2
Wholesale and retail trade	420.0	425.2	411.3	212.3	212.9	214.7
Wholesale trade	98.4	98.3	92.3	57.3	56.7	55.7
Retail trade	321.6	326.9	319.0	155.0	156.2	159.0
General merchandise stores	47.3	46.0	48.0	21.0	20.0	21.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.2	97.1	93.2	60.2	60.4	58.3
Banking	23.9	24.0	23.6	14.5	14.6	14.3
Credit agencies, except banks	11.5	11.5	11.3	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.3	19.3	19.8	14.5	14.5	14.8
Services and mining	377.4	379.1	365.0	212.9	212.9	200.7
Total government	384.6	380.5	403.5	198.1	194.1	209.2
Total federal government	128.5	131.6	131.1	49.0	50.9	50.2
Total state and local government	256.1	248.9	272.4	149.1	143.2	159.0
Total state government	86.5	85.9	89.1	57.3	57.8	56.5
Total local government	169.6	163.0	183.3	91.8	85.4	100.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

OCTOBER 1981
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS September 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS October 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS September 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS October 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS September 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS October 1980
Manufacturing	$337.11	$343.94	$307.68	39.8	39.9	39.7	$ 8.47	$ 8.62	$ 7.75
DURABLE GOODS	377.88	389.78	347.49	40.2	40.9	40.5	9.40	9.53	8.58
Lumber and wood products	218.53	223.35	213.95	36.3	36.2	38.9	6.02	6.17	5.50
Furniture and fixtures	224.40	250.93	227.70	37.4	44.1	39.6	6.00	5.69	5.75
Stone, clay and glass products	348.43	348.04	351.48	44.5	45.2	43.5	7.83	7.70	8.08
Primary metal industries	523.26	577.17	461.95	40.5	44.5	40.1	12.92	12.97	11.52
Fabricated metal products	312.12	304.17	308.59	40.8	39.4	42.1	7.65	7.72	7.33
Machinery, except electrical	340.34	355.42	328.45	37.9	39.1	40.4	8.98	9.09	8.13
Electric and electronic equipment	299.01	301.35	275.67	41.3	41.0	40.6	7.24	7.35	6.79
Transportation equipment	428.46	400.29	394.61	39.2	35.9	39.5	10.93	11.15	9.99
Instruments and misc. mfg.	246.40	237.46	228.13	40.0	38.3	39.4	6.16	6.20	5.79
NONDURABLE GOODS	288.01	286.80	259.96	39.4	38.6	38.8	7.31	7.43	6.70
Food and kindred products	281.08	279.00	252.83	39.7	39.8	38.6	7.08	7.01	6.55
Textile mill products	202.58	194.31	177.10	39.8	38.1	38.5	5.09	5.10	4.60
Apparel and other textile products	196.01	197.57	175.00	35.9	34.3	35.0	5.46	5.76	5.00
Paper and allied products	301.60	302.40	250.45	41.6	40.0	40.2	7.25	7.56	6.23
Printing and publishing	334.13	338.00	304.37	37.5	36.9	37.3	8.91	9.16	8.16
Chemicals and allied products	384.48	370.15	338.91	43.2	42.4	42.1	8.90	8.73	8.05
Leather and leather products	182.25	171.84	169.81	37.5	32.0	39.4	4.86	5.37	4.31

Covers an estimated 156,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS September 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS October 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS September 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS October 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS September 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS October 1980
MANUFACTURING	$356.25	$365.98	$322.40	40.3	40.8	40.1	$ 8.84	$ 8.97	$ 8.04
DURABLE GOODS	393.22	409.77	362.39	39.8	41.1	40.4	9.88	9.97	8.97
Stone, clay and glass products	339.55	335.76	343.26	39.3	40.6	42.8	8.64	8.27	8.02
Primary metal industries	524.15	581.01	462.30	40.6	44.9	40.2	12.91	12.94	11.50
Fabricated metal products	314.36	306.48	321.96	40.2	38.6	42.7	7.82	7.94	7.54
Machinery, except electrical	309.68	304.58	291.92	39.5	39.3	41.0	7.84	7.75	7.12
Electric and electronic equipment	316.01	326.82	295.77	39.7	40.7	39.7	7.96	8.03	7.45
Transportation equipment	414.65	383.78	397.56	38.5	34.7	38.9	10.77	11.06	10.22
Instruments and misc. mfg.	248.25	244.10	239.79	40.3	38.2	39.7	6.16	6.39	6.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	299.71	298.28	262.55	41.0	40.2	39.6	7.31	7.42	6.63
Food and kindred products	351.11	348.87	302.99	43.4	43.5	41.0	8.09	8.02	7.39
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	214.20	214.80	179.40	35.7	33.2	34.7	6.00	6.47	5.17
Paper and allied products	264.56	260.62	220.46	43.3	41.5	40.6	6.11	6.28	5.43
Printing and publishing	311.64	322.14	278.69	37.1	36.9	36.1	8.40	8.73	7.72
Chemicals and allied products	415.66	403.92	362.35	43.8	44.0	43.5	9.49	9.18	8.33

Covers an estimated 103,600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

SEPTEMBER 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80
MANUFACTURING	37	42	35	18	22	16	17	18	18	41	47	36	12	16	13	20	22	16
DURABLE GOODS	32	49	40	16	21	14	13	26	25	40	43	35	10	12	9	21	21	17
Stone, clay and glass products	24	37	32	15	23	28	7	13	3	48	47	44	8	19	16	35	14	20
Primary metal industries	7	7	15	3	1	1	3	6	14	16	12	21	2	3	2	9	3	16
Fabricated metal products	27	46	38	19	35	25	7	12	13	36	48	48	14	19	15	16	11	25
Machinery, except electrical	15	107	18	7	14	8	5	90	7	34	109	28	6	8	8	17	93	13
Electric and electronic equipment	20	19	21	13	14	9	1	*	10	20	16	21	11	9	9	*	1	2
Transportation equipment	98	69	118	20	29	21	74	36	95	105	67	60	16	16	7	81	40	44
NONDURABLE GOODS	43	34	29	20	23	18	21	9	10	43	51	38	15	20	18	19	22	15
Food and kindred products	80	53	35	24	29	24	56	23	11	60	79	60	18	20	26	30	50	27
Textiles and apparel	51	27	32	23	22	16	23	4	14	32	60	44	14	26	18	10	24	19
Paper and allied products	35	34	16	27	28	8	6	5	7	24	32	20	13	21	8	*	*	7
Printing and publishing	26	22	22	21	20	17	5	1	4	32	26	24	17	17	15	11	4	5
Chemicals and allied products	13	15	17	6	8	10	7	8	7	52	50	28	5	10	13	38	32	10
Petroleum and coal products	24	6	11	24	3	4	*	*	1	52	3	12	3	*	1	7	*	10
Rubber and misc. plastic products	25	43	50	18	33	22	4	9	26	42	49	29	15	27	17	18	5	8

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80	9/81	8/81	9/80
MANUFACTURING	33	44	34	15	20	14	15	22	19	36	44	34	10	13	10	17	22	16
DURABLE GOODS	33	53	42	14	18	12	17	33	28	40	45	37	8	10	8	23	27	20
Stone, clay and glass products	10	42	32	5	25	29	2	15	1	42	41	46	6	15	15	30	12	22
Primary metal industries	8	8	16	4	1	*	3	6	15	15	11	24	1	3	1	9	3	20
Fabricated metal products	25	44	38	16	29	24	8	15	14	33	36	51	11	16	13	16	12	30
Machinery, except electrical	17	168	15	9	20	8	6	145	3	27	167	27	7	11	11	9	146	7
Electric and electronic equipment	14	14	14	8	10	7	*	*	6	16	11	19	7	5	8	*	*	1
Transportation equipment	138	77	155	18	21	21	116	52	132	152	89	80	19	16	8	124	59	61
NONDURABLE GOODS	32	29	23	17	23	17	13	5	5	31	42	29	13	18	14	8	15	10
Food and kindred products	34	34	28	9	21	23	25	10	5	37	53	33	11	14	15	13	32	14
Textiles and apparel	53	22	25	21	20	13	26	2	11	23	55	38	13	19	17	4	27	14
Paper and allied products	43	37	17	35	34	8	9	3	8	28	38	22	17	25	9	*	*	8
Printing and publishing	27	21	22	22	21	19	5	1	4	27	28	23	19	17	12	4	7	6
Chemicals and allied products	8	12	14	5	8	10	2	4	4	28	27	24	5	9	13	14	11	7
Petroleum and coal products	23	7	16	23	4	5	*	*	2	53	4	17	4	*	2	7	*	14
Rubber and misc. plastic products	30	62	32	20	47	28	6	12	2	39	55	31	19	30	19	7	6	8

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 1981

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Total Initial Claims	26,338	23,307	24,595	15,387	14,880	15,260
Total Continued Claims	168,635	168,803	170,615	107,736	105,019	110,316
Total Number of Payments	156,262	154,886	159,955	97,810	95,550	100,663
Total Amount of Payments	$16,435,778	$16,014,174	$15,079,567	$10,487,047	$10,122,106	$9,702,364
Average Weekly Payment	$105.18	$103.39	$ 94.27	$107.22	$105.94	$ 96.38

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	October 1981	September 1981	October 1980
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	445	398	523
Total continued claims	3,134	3,535	2,458
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	225	276	447
Total Continued claims	1,789	2,236	3,408

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
OCTOBER 1981

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1981	SEPTEMBER 1981	OCTOBER 1980
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	542.4	547.6	528.0
Manufacturing	23.3	23.4	23.5
Durable Goods	12.0	11.9	11.9
Stone, clay and glass products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	5.6	5.5	5.5
Other	5.5	5.4	5.3
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.5	11.6
Food and kindred products	2.5	2.5	2.8
Printing and publishing	6.4	6.6	6.7
Other	2.4	2.4	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	519.1	524.2	504.5
Contract construction	29.9	31.0	34.8
Transportation and public utilities	13.6	13.5	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade	144.3	145.6	137.8
General merchandise stores	16.1	15.8	16.2
Apparel and accessory stores	6.0	6.0	6.3
Other	122.2	123.8	115.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	30.4	31.3	28.4
Banking	6.0	6.0	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	2.9
Other	21.4	22.3	19.4
Services and mining	147.6	149.1	133.1
Total government	153.3	153.7	157.0
Total federal government	67.2	67.4	70.1
Total state and local government	86.1	86.3	86.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

OCTOBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1981	SEPTEMBER 1981	OCTOBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.8	125.1	119.7
Manufacturing	26.8	27.1	26.4
Food & kindred products	10.1	10.4	10.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	2.8
Lumber & wood products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing & publishing	3.0	3.0	2.7
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other	8.4	8.4	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	93.0	98.0	93.3
Construction	5.9	6.1	6.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.8	6.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	32.9	35.1	31.6
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.4	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services & mining*	20.3	22.5	19.8
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total government	22.9	23.1	24.7
Total federal government	4.3	4.4	4.3
Total state & local government	18.6	18.7	20.4

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1981	SEPTEMBER 1981	OCTOBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	117.6	117.7	116.6
Manufacturing	26.5	27.2	27.6
Food & kindred products	0.9	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.0	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.9
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.0	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	1.0	1.0	1.3
Other	18.9	19.4	19.3
Nonmanufacturing	91.1	90.5	89.0
Construction	9.6	9.7	9.0
Transportation & public utilities*	8.4	8.2	7.8
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.5
Communications & public utilities	2.9	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	27.1	27.2	26.7
Wholesale trade	5.2	5.1	5.3
Retail trade*	21.9	22.1	21.4
General merchandise stores	3.0	2.9	3.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Service & mining*	24.0	23.8	21.5
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.6
Total government	18.2	17.8	20.5
Total federal government	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total state & local government	15.4	15.0	17.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

---

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

STATE OF MARYLAND

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
JUNE AND SEPTEMBER 1981

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		FEMALE WORKERS		PRODUCTION WORKERS	
	Sept. 1981	June 1981	Sept. 1981	June 1981	Sept. 1981	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1698.0	1718.6	704.0	742.4	--	--
Manufacturing	235.1	237.0	72.9	70.8	159.6	161.0
Durable Goods	130.5	131.7	30.5	29.3	88.2	89.3
Lumber and wood products	3.9	3.8	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.7	3.5	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.6
Stone, clay and glass products	8.5	9.0	1.4	1.5	6.7	7.2
Primary metal industries	29.5	29.4	4.1	4.1	22.9	22.6
Blast furnace & basic steel products	20.8	20.5	1.6	1.5	16.0	15.6
Fabricated metal products	10.9	11.0	2.3	2.3	7.9	8.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.8
Machinery except electrical	18.4	18.8	2.9	2.5	12.4	12.6
Electric and electronic equipment	31.9	31.2	13.1	12.3	15.5	15.0
Transportation equipment	17.2	18.5	2.1	2.2	12.0	13.4
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	6.5	6.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	4.9
Nondurable Goods	104.6	105.3	42.4	41.5	71.4	71.7
Food and kindred products	27.1	27.5	8.8	8.7	16.2	16.3
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
Apparel and other textile products	15.1	15.1	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9
Paper and allied products	10.1	9.7	3.0	2.5	8.2	7.7
Printing and publishing	23.0	22.9	8.6	8.5	13.7	13.8
Chemicals and allied products	13.9	14.8	3.3	3.4	8.6	9.3
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
Rubber and misc. plastic products	11.0	11.0	3.6	3.5	8.4	8.4
Leather and leather products	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	1462.9	1481.6	631.1	671.6	--	--
Contract construction	94.3	95.9	7.1	7.8	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	86.7	86.1	21.6	22.2	--	--
Railroad transportation	9.9	9.5	2.5	2.5	--	--
Transportation except railroads	41.3	40.9	5.7	6.3	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	35.5	35.7	13.4	13.4	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	425.2	425.4	185.6	186.2	--	--
Wholesale trade	98.3	98.1	25.4	25.7	--	--
Retail trade	326.9	327.3	160.2	160.5	--	--
Retail general merchandise	46.0	45.4	33.8	33.2	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.1	97.1	54.4	54.7	--	--
Services and mining	379.1	379.3	200.7	211.0	--	--
Total government	380.5	397.8	161.7	189.7	--	--
Total federal government	131.6	133.7	60.1	60.5	--	--
Total state and local government	248.9	264.1	101.6	129.2	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on monthly survey of a sample of 3,000 employers.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

OCTOBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1981	SEPTEMBER 1981	OCTOBER 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	459.1	457.2	472.3
Manufacturing	63.5	64.6	68.9
Durable Goods	28.9	29.3	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.7	3.8	3.9
Primary metal industries	8.1	8.1	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.3	3.5	3.7
Metal can & shipping containers	1.3	1.5	1.5
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation equipment	5.4	5.5	7.8
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other durable goods ind.	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nondurable Goods	34.6	35.3	36.7
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.5	9.9
Bakery products	1.7	1.7	1.8
Beverages	1.7	1.8	2.0
Apparel & other textile products*	5.1	5.1	5.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.1	2.1	2.8
Paper & allied products*	2.8	2.7	2.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.2	8.2
Commercial printing	2.9	3.0	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.4	6.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.1	2.2	2.1
Other nondurable goods	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	395.6	392.6	403.4
Construction	16.3	16.3	19.2
Transportation & public util.	42.4	42.8	42.9
Railroad transportation	4.5	4.5	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	17.5	17.9	18.4
Water transportation	5.0	5.3	6.4
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary services	20.4	20.4	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	93.2	92.4	92.3
General merchandise stores	4.8	4.7	6.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.9	41.0	40.2
Banking	12.4	12.4	12.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.3	10.3	10.8
Services & mining*	111.1	109.0	105.4
Health services	33.8	33.7	33.1
Educational services	12.3	11.1	12.6
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.7
Total government	91.7	91.1	103.4
Total federal government	14.3	14.3	15.4
Total state & local government	77.4	76.8	88.0
Total state government	37.1	37.5	37.6
Total local government	40.3	39.3	50.4

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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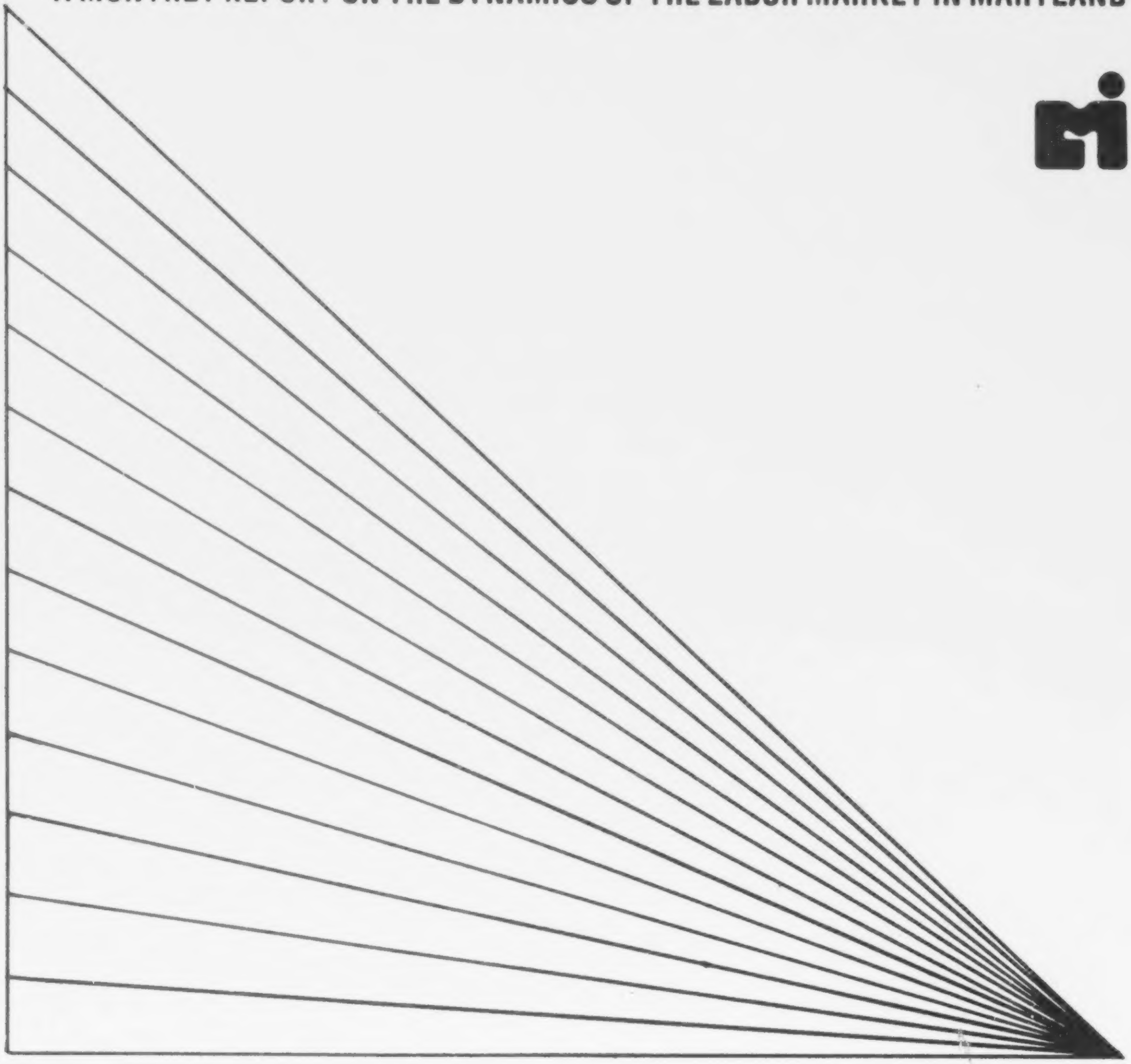
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER 1981

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER 1981

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate showed an unusual trend during November, jumping to 7.9 percent from the October rate of 7.4 percent. This did follow the trends set nationally and caused Maryland's rate to equal the national unemployment rate. The state's rate also equaled the peak rate for a November, established in 1976 during that recessionary period. In 1980, Maryland's unemployment rate was steady from September through December, after dropping from the peak summer levels of June and July. This year, the peak summer rates persisted into the fall and were even exceeded by the November rate, the highest rate recorded so far in 1981. The rate is considerably larger than the rate last November of 6.1 percent.

Between October and November, Maryland's civilian labor force increased by an estimated 3,887 persons. The number of unemployed persons climbed by an estimated 9,936 from October, due to much larger numbers of initial and continued claims for Unemployment Insurance. The unemployment level greatly exceeds that of last November by an estimated 38,842 persons. Employment dropped by an estimated 6,049 persons from this October and by 15,862 from last November. A year ago, different trends were noted, as employment advanced and unemployment slightly declined from their October levels. Last November, manufacturing employment increased, compared with pervasive declines this November, particularly in steel. Monthly job losses in construction were larger this November than last November, with the continuation of abnormal layoffs which were first noted this August. Holiday hiring in retail trade and fall hiring by local boards of education were comparable with the gains noted last November. Also similar to last year were the monthly layoffs in services, particularly in hotels/lodging places and in amusement/recreation, agriculture, and business services. Both state and local government continue to register significantly lower employment levels than a year ago.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area basically followed the trends set statewide. Its unemployment rate rose from 8.7 percent in October to 9.1 percent in November, as employment subsided by an estimated 2,201 persons and unemployment grew by 4,892. Like for the state, employment losses from October were noted in the area's manufacturing, agriculture, and construction; while hiring was noted in retail trade and education. Unlike the state, the year-round nature of the area's tourism and recreation industries prevented any seasonal decline in its services employment. As all of the area's counties exhibited higher unemployment and lower employment than in October, Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched up from 10.9 percent in October to 11.1 percent in November.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area remained at its October rate of 4.8 percent. Employment subsided by an estimated 1,566 persons and unemployment increased somewhat by 205. Layoffs occurred in construction, agriculture, and services; while hiring was noted in trade and state/local government. The area's three counties also exhibited little change from October.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate increased more substantially from 9.7 percent in October to 10.7 percent in November. Most noticeable were the layoffs by major manufacturing employers, along with the seasonal hiring in retail trade. All four of the area's counties showed higher unemployment rates in November. The opening of the ski season did enhance Garrett County's employment. Sizable layoffs in the manufacturing industries of chemicals and stone/clay/glass products contributed to a notable increase in Allegany County's unemployment rate from 10.6 percent to 12.2 percent.

All eleven of the counties of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore demonstrated higher unemployment rates in October than November. In the highly seasonal Worcester County, there was a continuation of the unemployment jumps and employment drops which follow the summer's agriculture and tourism seasons, causing the unemployment rate to soar from 12.2 percent to 16.8 percent. Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Somerset counties were affected by seasonal layoffs in agriculture, seafood, and food processing. Layoffs in Delaware's transportation equipment industry caused the unemployment rate for Cecil County residents to climb from 8.3 percent to 13.2 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment continued to register levels lower than the corresponding month a year ago, a trend which has existed for nine of the eleven months this year, with November's total 10,200 short of last November. At 1,696,500 jobs, total nonagricultural employment gained 2,400 from a month ago, compared with a much larger gain of 7,700 during the same period in 1980. Manufacturing employment dropped significantly, compared with a sizable gain in this sector last November. Construction continued to show weakness, with more severe losses than were shown last November. Local government and retail trade reported gains comparable to those of a year ago, while services demonstrated declines comparable to those of last November.

Manufacturing employment, an estimated 230,100, lower for three consecutive months than the corresponding month last year, lost 6,500 jobs from last November. The drop from this October was 2,900, an unfavorable comparison with last November's monthly increase of 1,200 jobs. A number of industry groups reported losses, with blast furnace/basic steel products showing the greatest decrease (-1,000). Less extensive losses occurred in lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, chemicals/allied products, and rubber/plastics. Small monthly gains were noted in transportation equipment, printing/publishing, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Compared with a year ago, electric/electronic equipment's employment had risen by a substantial 1,800 jobs, while curtailment was experienced in stone/clay/glass (-1,500), nonelectric machinery (-1,400), transportation equipment (-1,300), and food processing (-1,300).

Nonmanufacturing employment rose 5,300 from October, to an estimated 1,466,400 jobs. For the fifth month this year, employment in this sector fell below the corresponding month in 1980, lower by 3,700 jobs in November. Construction decreased by 2,200 jobs from this October, with seasonal layoffs and less business among general building and special trades contractors. Since July, construction has shown a steady decline of 6,000 jobs, compared with a mere 600 loss during that same period last year. Retail trade, boosted by seasonal hiring due to the approaching holiday season, registered gains of 5,700. The sizable increases which were reported in general merchandise (+2,000), food stores, apparel/accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail stores far outnumbered continued seasonal cutbacks in eating/drinking establishments. Transportation grew by 300 jobs when extensive hiring in water transportation exceeded layoffs in motor freight/warehousing. Services lost 1,900 jobs as continued seasonal cutbacks in hotel/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agricultural services accompanied less business in business services. State government edged up 300, as fall hiring continued in public universities and colleges. Local government, with continued fall hiring by local boards of education, rose by 2,500, but fell short of last November by 13,300 jobs.

Total nonagricultural employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose to 945,200 jobs, gaining 1,300 above October but dropping 13,600 below November, 1980. Manufacturing was reduced by 1,400 over the month, and lost 4,400 over the year. As in the state, the most extensive loss was in primary metals. Nonmanufacturing, at an estimated 789,800 jobs, gained 2,700 above October but failed to meet last November by 9,200. Trends matched those of the state except in the services industries, where employment maintained the October level due to continued activity in tourism and recreation services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers increased $2.44, to average $339.20. Average hourly pay rates inched up by 4 cents to $8.48. Average weekly hours rose to 40.0, only 0.1 hour above the previous month. A slightly longer workweek was reported in stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, and nonelectric machinery, as firms had more overtime and a longer scheduled workweek. Less overtime was reported in furniture/fixtures. Wage increases, layoffs of lower paid workers, incentive pay, and more overtime increased hourly pay rates in fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, electric/electronic equipment, food processing, chemicals, leather, and printing/publishing. Stone/clay/glass and paper/allied products experienced a lower average rate of pay due to less overtime, lower incentive pay, and less business.

HOURS AND EARNINGS (continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased by $7.18, to $362.30. The workweek jumped 0.4 hours to 40.8 and hourly wages gained 9 cents to average $8.88. Over the year, production workers in the metro area gained a 7.9 percent increase in average weekly earnings. Statewide, weekly earnings were up by only 6.4 percent.

LABOR TURNOVER

While the labor separation rate of workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries was stable during October at 41 per 1,000 workers, the labor accession rate declined from 36 per 1,000 in September to 22 per 1,000 in October. The separation rate for October greatly exceeds the accession rate by 19 per 1,000 workers. Last October, separations were lower at 29 per 1,000, surpassing accessions at 25 per 1,000. Among the accessions for this October, new hires fell from 18 to 13 per 1,000 and recalls decreased from 16 to 7 per 1,000. Of the separations, quits dropped slightly from 12 to 9 per 1,000 and layoffs inched up from 20 to 21 per 1,000. In paper/allied products and petroleum/coal products, the new hire rate dropped. In transportation equipment, recalls dropped from 73 to 19 per 1,000. This drop is due to layoffs and recalls that occurred in September. Recalls also declined in food/kindred products and textiles/apparel. Layoffs were down in transportation equipment from 79 to 46 per 1,000, while increasing in paper/allied products, stone/clay/glass, and fabricated metals. Labor turnover rates of manufacturing workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area fell in line with those established statewide. Labor accessions fell during October from 32 to 22 per 1,000, with new hires down from 15 to 12 per 1,000 and recalls down from 15 to 8 per 1,000. While quits dropped slightly from 10 to 7 per 1,000, layoffs increased from 17 to 20 per 1,000. Total labor separations inched up from 36 to 38 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Consumer Price Index, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, inched up to an index of 280.7 in November, rising by only 0.3 percent over the month and by 9.6 percent over the year. Slightly declining mortgage interest rates, along with some moderation in the cost of housing, accounts for the slowing trend. Food and beverages, indexing at 269.9, dropped by 0.1 percent from October. Stabilized prices in fresh produce and modest reductions in meat and poultry costs account for the drop. The index for food and beverages rose by only 4.9 percent over November, 1980. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items matched that of the nation, with a 0.3 percent increase since September. The annual inflation rate for the metro area was 8.6 percent. Food and beverages were slightly higher, rising by 0.1 percent over the two month period and 3.2 percent over a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

During November, the number of initial claims filed was up 11.7 percent as a result of several layoffs. There were long-term layoffs in the glass products and chemicals industries and short-term layoffs in the apparel industry. Layoffs of varying duration occurred in the primary metals industry.

The number of continued claims, which are requests for benefits, increased 8.8 percent. The number of checks was up 5.0 percent and the amount of payments increased 6.6 percent. The average weekly payments rose 1.4 percent to $106.70.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were down 23.4 percent and continued claims were down 3.6 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were down 7.1 percent and continued claims declined 16.9 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims increased 9.5 percent, continued claims increased 2.3 percent, the number of checks was up 0.7 percent, and the amount of payments was up 2.5 percent. The average weekly payment rose 1.8 percent, to $109.17.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Wage Information Directory

Directory of Labor Market Information Products

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

NOVEMBER 1981

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER**	NOVEMBER '80
MARYLAND	2,155,969	2,152,082	1,986,658	1,992,707	169,311	159,375	7.9	7.4	6.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,062,923	1,060,232	966,267	968,468	96,656	91,764	9.1	8.7	7.0
BALTIMORE CITY	400,349	400,110	355,723	356,533	44,626	43,577	11.1	10.9	8.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	173,648	173,808	162,704	163,074	10,944	10,734	6.3	6.2	4.7
BALTIMORE*	317,175	315,389	287,795	288,450	29,380	26,939	9.3	8.5	7.5
CARROLL	45,221	44,948	41,667	41,762	3,554	3,186	7.9	7.1	5.0
HARFORD	71,668	71,093	65,856	66,006	5,812	5,087	8.1	7.2	5.3
HOWARD	54,864	54,884	52,523	52,642	2,341	2,242	4.3	4.1	2.9
D. C. AREA	764,744	766,105	727,715	729,281	37,029	36,824	4.8	4.8	3.7
CHARLES	39,442	39,376	37,412	37,492	2,010	1,884	5.1	4.8	3.5
MONTGOMERY*	333,826	334,890	321,093	321,784	12,733	13,106	3.8	3.9	3.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	391,498	391,840	369,210	370,005	22,288	21,835	5.7	5.6	4.3
WESTERN MARYLAND	152,233	151,156	135,879	136,425	16,354	14,731	10.7	9.7	8.6
ALLEGANY	36,984	36,704	32,473	32,814	4,511	3,890	12.2	10.6	8.9
FREDERICK*	48,437	48,116	44,221	44,300	4,216	3,816	8.7	7.9	6.4
GARRETT	12,793	12,435	11,117	10,853	1,676	1,582	13.1	12.7	11.2
WASHINGTON	54,019	53,901	48,068	48,458	5,951	5,443	11.0	10.1	9.8
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,592	11,465	10,096	9,992	1,496	1,473	12.9	12.8	9.7
ST. MARY'S	19,355	19,354	17,359	17,463	1,996	1,891	10.3	9.8	7.1
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,321	8,221	7,449	7,467	872	754	10.5	9.2	8.5
CECIL	29,215	28,058	25,371	25,730	3,844	2,328	13.2	8.3	6.6
DORCHESTER	16,481	16,319	14,957	14,912	1,524	1,407	9.2	8.6	9.1
KENT	8,394	8,351	7,515	7,612	879	739	10.5	8.8	6.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,221	10,372	9,409	9,660	812	712	7.9	6.9	5.8
SOMERSET	7,601	7,487	6,475	6,460	1,126	1,027	14.8	13.7	15.7
TALBOT	16,766	16,865	15,894	16,140	872	725	5.2	4.3	4.3
WICOMICO	31,107	30,818	28,107	27,928	3,000	2,890	9.6	9.4	9.4
WORCESTER	17,015	17,277	14,163	15,168	2,852	2,109	16.8	12.2	17.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	103,796	103,040	91,658	92,125	12,138	10,915	11.7	10.6	9.7
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	745,748	744,843	678,472	680,018	67,276	64,825	9.0	8.7	6.8
BALANCE OF STATE*	215,490	213,963	194,207	196,024	21,283	17,939	9.9	8.4	8.0
UNITED STATES[2]	106,864,000	106,926,000	98,393,000	98,902,000	8,470,000	8,024,000	7.9	7.5	7.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1981

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1696.5	1694.1	1706.7	945.2	943.9	958.8
Manufacturing	230.1	233.0	236.6	155.4	156.8	159.8
Durable Goods	126.7	129.2	131.1	91.7	93.3	95.3
Lumber and wood products	3.6	3.8	4.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.5	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.9
Stone, clay and glass products	7.7	8.2	9.2	5.6	6.0	6.4
Primary metal industries	28.1	29.1	28.1	26.3	27.2	26.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	19.3	20.3	19.0	19.0	20.0	18.7
Fabricated metal products	10.3	10.5	11.1	7.7	7.9	8.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.9
Machinery, except electrical	17.8	18.3	19.2	11.5	11.5	12.6
Electric and electronic equipment	32.2	32.2	30.4	22.6	22.6	21.3
Transportation equipment	17.3	17.1	18.6	11.0	10.9	13.2
Ship and boat building and repair	6.7	6.6	6.8	5.6	5.5	6.3
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.2	6.2	6.8	2.5	2.4	2.5
Instruments and related products	3.0	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.2	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Nondurable Goods	103.4	103.8	105.5	63.7	63.5	64.5
Food and kindred products	27.2	27.2	28.5	14.8	14.6	15.0
Meat products	6.0	6.1	7.0	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.9	15.0	15.1	8.9	8.9	9.5
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.1	7.9	7.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.4
Printing and publishing	22.9	22.7	23.3	12.4	12.4	12.6
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.8	7.7	8.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.4	13.8	14.2	10.9	11.0	11.2
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.6	10.8	10.8	6.3	6.4	6.6
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.8	5.4	3.9	4.0	4.0
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1466.4	1461.1	1470.1	789.8	787.1	799.0
Construction	90.6	92.8	104.3	43.4	44.8	53.0
Transportation and public utilities	87.0	86.7	85.0	58.2	58.6	57.7
Railroad transportation	9.8	9.8	9.3	6.7	6.7	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	41.7	41.4	40.5	27.1	27.5	27.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.5	35.5	35.2	24.4	24.4	24.1
Wholesale and retail trade	426.2	420.1	417.4	215.4	212.3	217.8
Wholesale trade	98.8	98.4	92.5	57.5	57.3	55.4
Retail trade	327.4	321.7	324.9	157.9	155.0	162.4
General merchandise stores	49.2	47.2	51.2	21.6	20.9	23.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.1	96.1	93.3	60.1	60.1	58.3
Banking	23.9	23.9	23.7	14.5	14.5	14.3
Credit agencies, except banks	11.6	11.5	11.4	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.2	19.3	19.8	14.4	14.5	14.8
Services and mining	376.1	378.0	363.3	212.7	212.7	201.3
Total government	390.4	387.4	306.8	200.0	198.6	210.9
Total federal government	130.7	130.5	131.2	49.6	49.7	50.4
Total state and local government	259.7	256.9	275.6	150.4	148.9	160.5
Total state government	86.8	86.5	89.4	57.2	57.1	58.6
Total local government	172.9	170.4	186.2	93.2	91.8	101.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

NOVEMBER 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1980
Manufacturing	$339.20	$336.76	$318.77	40.0	39.9	40.3	$ 8.48	$ 8.44	$ 7.91
DURABLE GOODS	381.64	376.27	361.32	40.6	40.2	41.2	9.40	9.36	8.77
Lumber and wood products	221.56	219.01	214.23	36.5	36.2	38.6	6.07	6.05	5.55
Furniture and fixtures	210.02	225.29	232.76	34.6	37.3	40.2	6.07	6.04	5.79
Stone, clay and glass products	356.19	349.22	350.83	46.5	44.6	43.1	7.66	7.83	8.14
Primary metal industries	510.34	521.56	472.58	39.5	40.4	40.6	12.92	12.91	11.64
Fabricated metal products	321.72	307.29	311.22	42.0	40.7	42.0	7.66	7.55	7.41
Machinery, except electrical	379.61	340.34	343.60	41.9	37.9	41.1	9.06	8.98	8.36
Electric and electronic equipment	308.32	302.43	280.03	41.0	41.6	41.0	7.52	7.27	6.83
Transportation equipment	423.94	426.89	432.60	39.4	39.6	42.0	10.76	10.78	10.30
Instruments and misc. mfg.	247.50	247.63	233.02	39.6	40.2	39.9	6.25	6.16	5.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	288.07	287.96	267.63	39.3	39.5	39.3	7.33	7.29	6.81
Food and kindred products	281.24	277.90	266.12	39.5	39.7	40.2	7.12	7.00	6.62
Textile mill products	206.00	202.58	177.55	40.0	39.8	38.1	5.15	5.09	4.66
Apparel and other textile products	194.19	196.37	181.44	35.5	35.9	35.3	5.47	5.47	5.14
Paper and allied products	292.14	304.73	258.49	42.4	42.5	40.9	6.89	7.17	6.32
Printing and publishing	341.25	336.04	301.84	37.5	37.8	36.9	9.10	8.89	8.18
Chemicals and allied products	387.66	382.20	360.75	42.6	42.8	43.1	9.10	8.93	8.37
Leather and leather products	184.88	182.02	167.52	37.5	37.3	38.6	4.93	4.88	4.34

Covers an estimated 154,100 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS October 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS October 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1980
MANUFACTURING	$362.30	$355.12	$335.78	40.8	40.4	40.8	$ 8.88	$ 8.79	$ 8.23
DURABLE GOODS	399.74	392.22	376.07	40.5	39.9	41.1	9.87	9.83	9.15
Stone, clay and glass products	356.38	338.37	342.30	41.2	39.3	42.0	8.65	8.61	8.15
Primary metal industries	511.24	522.45	472.53	39.6	40.5	40.7	12.91	12.90	11.61
Fabricated metal products	327.12	308.77	329.73	42.1	40.1	43.5	7.77	7.70	7.58
Machinery, except electrical	323.18	310.86	294.17	40.6	39.6	41.2	7.96	7.85	7.14
Electric and electronic equipment	336.20	319.20	299.69	41.1	40.0	39.8	8.18	7.98	7.53
Transportation equipment	453.88	410.94	438.24	42.3	39.1	41.5	10.73	10.51	10.56
Instruments and misc. mfg.	246.71	248.25	251.33	39.6	40.3	41.0	6.23	6.16	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	305.78	300.35	275.53	41.1	41.2	40.4	7.44	7.29	6.82
Food and kindred products	370.96	348.13	331.25	43.9	43.3	43.7	8.45	8.04	7.58
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	215.64	214.91	185.50	36.0	35.7	35.2	5.99	6.02	5.27
Paper and allied products	259.37	269.23	233.23	42.8	44.5	41.5	6.06	6.05	5.62
Printing and publishing	320.66	315.17	283.02	37.2	37.7	36.1	8.62	8.36	7.84
Chemicals and allied products	411.52	412.30	388.39	42.6	43.4	44.9	9.66	9.50	8.65

Covers an estimated 101,800 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

OCTOBER 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80
MANUFACTURING	22	36	25	13	18	14	7	16	10	41	41	29	9	12	10	21	20	11
DURABLE GOODS	21	31	25	11	16	12	6	13	11	44	40	28	7	10	8	23	21	12
Stone, clay and glass products	18	24	35	8	15	24	8	7	10	76	48	38	7	8	15	60	35	9
Primary metal industries	7	7	10	1	3	*	5	3	9	13	16	14	1	2	1	8	9	11
Fabricated metal products	23	27	32	15	20	22	5	7	9	76	35	47	14	14	12	53	16	30
Machinery, except electrical	17	15	16	5	7	6	8	5	7	38	34	27	4	6	6	20	17	15
Electric and electronic equipment	18	19	14	10	13	6	*	1	3	17	20	15	6	11	6	2	*	3
Transportation equipment	38	96	51	16	20	19	19	73	31	62	103	35	9	16	8	46	79	20
NONDURABLE GOODS	24	41	26	16	20	17	7	19	9	38	42	30	11	14	14	19	19	10
Food and kindred products	33	72	39	18	22	20	14	50	17	44	58	39	10	16	18	25	29	14
Textiles and apparel	31	51	32	22	23	20	8	23	11	40	32	41	15	14	16	16	10	16
Paper and allied products	18	33	13	15	26	11	1	5	2	33	23	25	12	12	6	10	*	11
Printing and publishing	19	26	19	17	21	17	2	5	2	28	32	23	12	17	11	11	11	7
Chemicals and allied products	14	13	18	6	6	11	7	7	7	44	52	20	6	5	8	32	39	5
Petroleum and coal products	10	24	1	7	24	1	*	*	*	17	51	14	*	3	*	*	7	14
Rubber and misc. plastic products	18	25	21	14	18	15	2	4	5	35	42	21	10	15	14	15	18	2

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80
MANUFACTURING	22	32	23	12	15	12	8	15	10	38	36	27	7	10	8	20	17	12
DURABLE GOODS	22	33	25	10	14	11	8	17	14	44	39	27	5	8	6	26	23	14
Stone, clay and glass products	24	10	33	5	5	22	10	2	11	119	42	28	6	6	9	94	30	8
Primary metal industries	6	7	13	1	4	*	5	3	12	13	15	14	1	1	*	8	9	12
Fabricated metal products	21	25	35	13	17	22	4	8	12	70	33	59	7	10	12	53	16	41
Machinery, except electrical	21	17	14	7	9	8	12	6	3	17	27	26	5	7	7	5	9	12
Electric and electronic equipment	14	14	6	7	8	4	*	*	2	11	15	11	3	7	3	*	*	1
Transportation equipment	46	132	65	12	17	20	29	110	43	86	145	44	9	18	8	71	118	26
NONDURABLE GOODS	22	31	19	14	17	14	7	12	4	30	31	26	10	13	11	10	8	9
Food and kindred products	30	32	25	7	7	13	21	24	11	17	39	30	5	9	14	7	15	11
Textiles and apparel	28	50	20	25	21	17	4	25	3	36	23	38	14	13	16	11	4	14
Paper and allied products	21	41	15	20	33	12	1	7	3	36	27	29	15	16	7	*	*	13
Printing and publishing	20	27	16	17	22	15	3	5	1	28	27	18	11	19	9	13	4	5
Chemicals and allied products	9	8	14	5	5	11	4	2	3	23	28	18	7	4	7	10	14	5
Petroleum and coal products	11	24	1	7	24	1	*	*	*	18	52	17	*	4	*	*	7	17
Rubber and misc. plastic products	19	30	23	14	20	17	2	6	3	52	39	23	13	19	15	25	7	2

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 1981

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Total Initial Claims	29,424	26,338	22,337	16,846	15,387	12,292
Total Continued Claims	183,523	168,635	153,517	110,207	107,736	96,860
Total Number of Payments	164,145	156,262	136,521	98,472	97,810	83,763
Total Amount of Payments	$17,515,043	$16,435,778	$12,819,966	$10,750,620	$10,487,047	$8,053,551
Average Weekly Payment	$106.70	$105.18	$93.90	$109.17	$107.22	$96.15

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	341	445	349
Total continued claims	3,020	3,134	3,181
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	210	226	317
Total Continued claims	1,487	1,789	2,447

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

NOVEMBER 1981

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	547.0	545.2	530.5
Manufacturing	23.0	23.3	23.5
Durable Goods	11.9	12.0	11.8
Stone, clay and glass products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	5.5	5.6	5.5
Other	5.4	5.5	5.2
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.3	11.7
Food and kindred products	2.3	2.5	2.7
Printing and publishing	6.4	6.4	6.8
Other	2.4	2.4	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	524.0	521.9	507.0
Contract construction	29.5	30.1	34.4
Transportation and public utilities	13.8	13.6	13.5
Wholesale and retail trade	147.1	144.4	140.6
General merchandise stores	17.0	16.2	17.4
Apparel and accessory stores	6.2	6.0	6.4
Other	123.9	122.2	116.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	30.6	30.4	28.6
Banking	6.1	6.0	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	3.0
Other	21.5	21.4	19.4
Services and mining	146.7	148.4	131.7
Total government	156.3	155.0	158.2
Total federal government	67.7	67.5	70.3
Total state and local government	88.6	87.5	87.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

NOVEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.9	120.2	118.9
Manufacturing	26.9	27.0	26.0
Food & kindred products	10.2	10.3	10.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.9	2.9	2.7
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other	8.5	8.5	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	93.0	93.2	92.9
Construction	5.7	6.0	6.8
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.7	6.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	32.9	32.9	31.6
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.2	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services & mining*	19.9	20.3	19.5
Health services	7.5	7.5	7.3
Total government	23.6	23.1	24.8
Total federal government	4.3	4.3	4.1
Total state & local government	19.3	18.8	20.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	117.6	117.6	118.4
Manufacturing	25.4	26.5	27.7
Food & kindred products	0.9	0.9	1.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	3.0	3.0
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.8	1.9
Leather & leather products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	0.8	1.0	1.3
Other	18.0	18.9	19.3
Nonmanufacturing	92.2	91.1	90.7
Construction	10.0	9.7	9.5
Transportation & public utilities*	8.3	8.2	7.8
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.5
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	27.9	27.1	27.4
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.2	5.3
Retail trade*	22.6	21.9	22.1
General merchandise stores	3.1	2.9	3.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.8	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Service & mining*	24.0	24.0	21.5
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.6
Total government	18.3	18.3	21.0
Total federal government	2.9	2.8	2.8
Total state & local government	15.4	15.5	18.2

***Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.**

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

NOVEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	461.6	458.9	473.1
Manufacturing	63.5	63.6	69.2
Durable Goods	28.8	29.0	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.5	3.7	3.8
Primary metal industries	8.0	8.1	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.4	3.4	3.7
Metal can & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.5
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation equipment	5.4	5.4	8.1
Misc. mfg.	1.2	1.1	1.0
Other durable goods ind.	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nondurable Goods	34.7	34.6	37.0
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.1	9.8
Bakery products	1.8	1.7	1.8
Beverages	1.8	1.7	1.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.1	5.1	6.0
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.1	2.1	2.8
Paper & allied products*	2.8	2.8	2.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.0	8.3
Commercial printing	3.0	2.9	3.0
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.9	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.1	2.1	2.2
Other nondurable goods	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	398.1	395.3	403.9
Construction	16.2	16.3	18.6
Transportation & public util.	42.8	42.1	41.9
Railroad transportation	4.5	4.5	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	17.9	17.2	17.5
Water transportation	5.9	4.8	5.4
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary services	20.4	20.4	20.1
Wholesale & retail trade*	94.7	93.1	94.0
General merchandise stores	5.0	4.8	6.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.9	40.9	40.2
Banking	12.4	12.4	12.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.3	10.8
Services & mining*	111.4	111.1	105.6
Health services	34.0	33.9	33.2
Educational services	12.6	12.3	12.7
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.6
Total government	92.1	91.8	103.6
Total federal government	14.3	14.3	15.3
Total state & local government	77.8	77.5	88.3
Total state government	37.2	37.1	37.7
Total local government	40.6	40.4	50.6

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*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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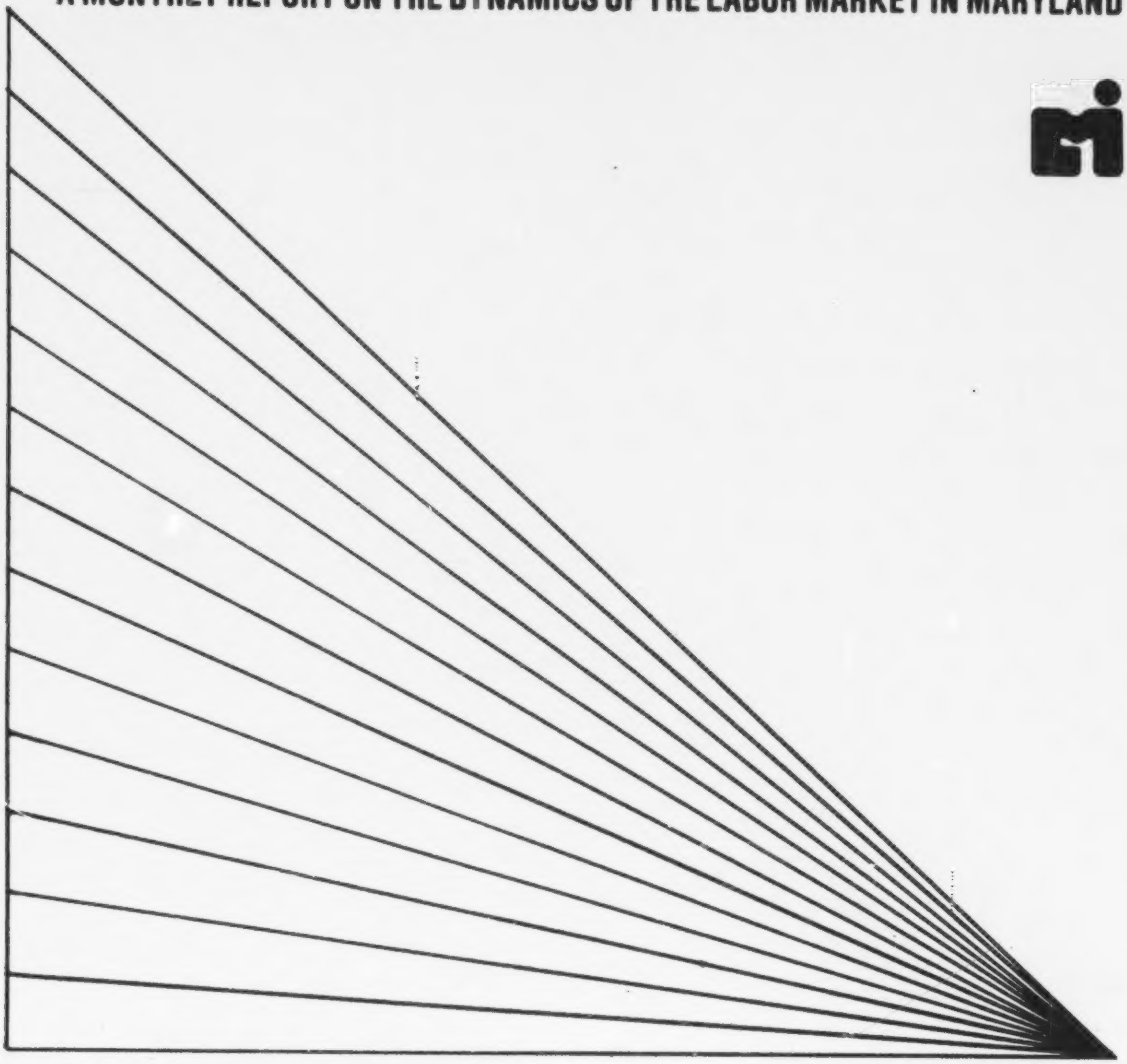
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER 1981

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1981

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT*

Maryland's unemployment rate for December remained at its November level of 7.9 percent. Last December, the rate also exhibited little change, though it was at a much lower level of 6.2 percent. Unemployment rose nationwide from 7.9 percent in November to 8.3 percent in December, pulling above Maryland's rate.

As workers entered the labor force in search of seasonal employment, the labor force expanded by an estimated 7,185 persons from November. Unemployed persons increased over the month by an estimated 1,191. As in all of 1981, unemployment was higher than for the corresponding month in 1980, higher in December by 38,906 persons. Initial and continued claims for State Unemployment Insurance jumped from November, due to layoffs in primary metals, rubber, and apparel manufacturing.

For the third consecutive month, total employment was lower than for the corresponding month in 1980, lower in December by an estimated 20,835 persons. Employment did increase from November by 5,994 persons. Extensive holiday hiring occurred in trade, though to a lesser extent than in 1980. Schools became fully staffed for the new year. More business produced hiring in trucking and stevedoring. The construction industry continued to weaken, down by an estimated 4,400 jobs from November and 16,100 from last December. Government employment remained at a significantly lower level than in previous years, lower than a year ago by 17,200 jobs. Manufacturing employment subsided for the third consecutive month. Annual holiday shutdowns were noted, in addition to layoffs caused by recessionary business conditions. Employment in manufacturing is lower by an estimated 9,400 jobs than in December, 1980.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate slightly subsided from 9.2 percent in November to 9.1 percent in December, while Baltimore City's rate decreased from 11.3 percent to 11.0 percent. The area's unemployment volume decreased by an estimated 376 persons over the month, even though initial and continued claims for State Unemployment Insurance scored a sizable increase. Total employment advanced from November in the Baltimore area by 1,795 persons. As statewide, hiring occurred over the month in trade, stevedoring, trucking, and state/local government. This was accompanied by extensive layoffs in manufacturing and construction. Hiring was more pronounced among the area's local governments than elsewhere in the state.

Remaining at its November level, the unemployment rate for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area amounted to 4.8 percent. Unemployment subsided by an estimated 221 persons, as employment expanded by 5,222. Claims for Unemployment Insurance did surge over the month. Hiring was noted in trade, trucking, and business services; while layoffs occurred in construction and government.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate jumped over the month from 10.7 percent to 11.9 percent. This area, particularly, is feeling the recession's impact, as a number of its major manufacturing employers have been forced to make extensive layoffs. Employment declined from November by an estimated 661 persons, while unemployment soared by 1,968. Especially notable were the increases in Frederick County's rate from 8.6 percent to 10.0 percent and in Garrett County's from 13.0 percent to 15.8 percent.

On Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, unemployment rates advanced from November in seven counties and subsided in four counties. Over the month, layoffs took place in agriculture, seafood, manufacturing, and construction. Holiday hiring was noted in trade. Cecil County's unemployment rate dropped from 13.2 percent to 8.7 percent, as recalls occurred in Delaware's transportation equipment manufacturing. Recessionary conditions, winter weather, and seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and seafood caused notable advances in unemployment rates for Calvert, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Worcester County registered the state's highest unemployment rate of 19.2 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural employment gained 2,200 jobs in December but continued to register employment lower than the same month in 1980. The trend of lower than the corresponding month a year ago was predominant in 1981, with employment higher than a year ago for only June and September. December's employment, at an estimated 1,696,800, had diminished from last December by 20,000 jobs. Employment advanced by 2,700 from October to December this year, due to holiday hiring in trade and preparation for the new semester in education. However, a much larger gain of 17,800 was reported for that same period last year.

Manufacturing employment registered 225,600 in December, dropping by 3,900 over November estimates. For the fourth consecutive month, manufacturing jobs failed to meet the corresponding month in 1980, lower in December by 9,400 jobs. December also represented the third consecutive month of lower than the previous month employment, with a total drop of 9,500 jobs since September. Monthly declines occurred throughout manufacturing, with electric/electronic equipment (-1,600) and paper/allied products (-500) suffering the greatest retrenchment. Yet many industries remained close to the level of a year ago, with electric/electronic equipment, textile mill products, and petroleum/coal products exceeding December, 1980 by 200 to 300 jobs. Stone/clay/glass products (-1,500), nonelectric machinery (-1,300), and transportation equipment (-2,300) suffered substantial decreases from last December.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (con't)

Nonmanufacturing employment, at an estimated 1,471,200 jobs in December, gained 6,100 from November, compared to a much larger monthly increase of 11,700 jobs last December. For six months of 1981, employment was lower than the corresponding month of 1980, lower in December by 10,600 jobs. This December, extensive seasonal hiring brought 7,400 additional jobs to retail trade. In 1980, the October to December period saw employment gains of a much greater 14,800 jobs than the rise of 13,100 during that period this year. More business brought 1,100 more jobs to the transportation industry, with water transportation, trucking, and transportation services sharing the gains. Finance/insurance/real estate added 800 to its ranks with scattered hiring throughout the industry. Local government, with continued seasonal hiring by local boards of education and community colleges, added 1,300 jobs. State government inched up by 400 jobs, with limited hiring in public colleges and universities. A loss of 900 was reported in federal government, with scattered layoffs. Total government employment was lower than that for last December by 17,200 jobs. A drop of 100 jobs in services/mining took place when hiring in business services and health services was slightly overbalanced by cuts in social services, private colleges/universities, and agricultural services. The construction industry presents a depressing employment picture, losing 4,400 jobs since November and reporting lower than the corresponding month a year ago for 21 consecutive months being lower this December than last December by 16,100 jobs. A steady decline of 10,900 jobs has been observed since July of this year, compared with a drop over that period in 1980 of only 3,100 jobs.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment remained at the November level of 944,200, falling 19,700 jobs below December of last year. Manufacturing was reduced by 3,000 over the month and 7,200 from last December. Nonmanufacturing rose by 3,000 jobs to 792,200, but fell short of last December by 12,500 jobs. As statewide, hiring occurred over the month in trade, stevedoring, trucking, state/local government, and finance/insurance/real estate. Hiring was more pronounced among the area's local governments than elsewhere in the state. Seasonal retrenchment and less business took 2,400 jobs from construction, as federal government lost 500 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

With an increase of only 4.2 percent over last December, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers were estimated at $343.80, exceeding the previous month's earnings by $5.05. Lengthened by 0.5 hours, the average workweek was 40.4 in December; while average hourly earnings, inching up by 2 cents, stood at $8.51. Higher average hourly earnings, resulting from wage rate increases, layoffs of lower paid workers, and more overtime, were reported in such industries as lumber/wood products, stone/clay/glass, transportation equipment, instruments/miscellaneous manufacturing, and paper/allied products. Less business, less overtime, and hiring of lower paid workers brought lower average hourly earnings in fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, food/kindred products, and chemicals/allied products. A longer scheduled workweek and more overtime brought higher weekly hours in furniture/fixtures, food/kindred products, nonelectrical machinery,

HOURS AND EARNINGS (con't)

printing/publishing, and chemicals/allied products. Less business reduced the workweek in lumber/wood products and stone/clay/glass products. Production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area averaged 41.1 hours per week, with average hourly earnings of $8.92 and an average weekly pay amounting to $366.61. Estimated earnings per week rose by 4.8 percent over the year.

LABOR TURNOVER

In November, labor turnover in Maryland's manufacturing industries remained relatively stable, which indicated a positive trend for November. The labor accession rate remained stationary at 23 per 1,000 workers. The same rate applies for November a year ago. The labor separation rate also remained constant over the month at 42 per 1,000 workers. Last November, separations were considerably lower at 24 per 1,000 workers. Over the month, new hires decreased from 13 to 10 per 1,000, recalls increased slightly from 7 to 11 per 1,000, quits fell slightly from 9 to 6 per 1,000, and layoffs were substantially higher from 22 to 30 per 1,000. Over the month, new hire rates declined in paper/allied products. Recalls were up in stone/clay/glass products and in textiles/apparel. Layoffs soared in primary metals, electric/electronic equipment, textiles/apparel and paper/allied products due to less business. Layoffs decreased in stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, printing/publishing and chemicals/allied products due to layoffs that had occurred in October. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor turnover trends correspond with those established statewide. The labor accession rate inched up from 23 to 24 per 1,000 workers. The separation rate was substantially higher than the accession rate, up from 37 to 42 per 1,000 workers. New hires declined over the month from 12 to 9 per 1,000, recalls were up from 8 to 12 per 1,000, quits dropped slightly from 7 to 5 per 1,000, and layoffs jumped from 19 to 31 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports a U.S. Consumer Price Index of 281.5 for December, a rise of a modest 0.3 percent since November. The 8.9 percent over-the-year increase was the lowest annual rise since the 6.8 percent increase of 1977, according to the Labor Department. For the final quarter of 1981, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of only 5.3 percent. The moderated pace has been attributed to a slowing in housing and food prices. The index for food and beverages, at 270.5, increased by only 0.2 percent over the month, with a mere 4.3 percent annual climb. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home was 264.0 in December, actually dropping by 1.3 percent over the month and, surprisingly, down by 0.9 percent from last December.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for unemployment insurance rose 69.1 percent in December, 1981. The increase was due to holiday vacation layoffs, particularly in the primary metals, rubber products, and apparel industries. Continued claims were up 33.9 percent, the number of checks was up 46.8 percent, and the amount of payments was up 48.0 percent. The average weekly payment increased to $107.62.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, the volume of initial claims was unchanged from last month's total and the volume of continued claims rose 26.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program were down 20.5 percent and continued claims were up 1.5 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims increased 76.5 percent, continued claims were up 31.7 percent, the number of checks increased 41.4 percent, and the amount of payments was up 44.1 percent. The average weekly payment rose to $111.25.

*Note:

These employment statistics as they are reported monthly are estimates which are revised annually through a process known as benchmarking. Benchmarking introduces more accurate employment and unemployment data which is not available when monthly employment and unemployment estimates are first made. Usually, the benchmarking adjustments are minor, sometimes even insignificant. At times, however, the process causes dramatic changes in the original estimates.

In the case of the December estimates, the benchmarking process is expected to cause substantial upward changes. At the state level, the lack of change in the unemployment rate (7.9 percent) from November is questioned. Likewise, the decline in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area and Baltimore City unemployment rates is suspect. Whether these rates will increase and by how much will not be known until the benchmarking of 1981 data is complete in April 1982.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

DECEMBER 1981

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December '80
MARYLAND	2,162,071	2,154,886	1,990,784	1,984,790	171,287	170,096	7.9	7.9	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,063,734	1,062,315	966,498	964,703	97,236	97,612	9.1	9.2	7.1
BALTIMORE CITY	399,953	400,333	355,808	355,147	44,145	45,186	11.0	11.3	8.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	174,152	173,683	162,743	162,440	11,409	11,243	6.6	6.5	4.6
BALTIMORE*	317,630	316,879	287,863	287,329	29,767	29,550	9.4	9.3	7.5
CARROLL	45,402	45,067	41,677	41,599	3,725	3,468	8.2	7.7	5.4
HARFORD	71,371	71,534	65,872	65,750	5,499	5,784	7.7	8.1	5.5
HOWARD	55,228	54,819	52,535	52,438	2,693	2,381	4.9	4.3	2.8
D. C. AREA	770,100	765,099	733,220	727,998	36,880	37,101	4.8	4.8	3.6
CHARLES	39,907	39,454	37,695	37,426	2,212	2,028	5.5	5.1	3.7
MONTGOMERY*	336,026	333,944	323,522	321,218	12,504	12,726	3.7	3.8	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,167	391,702	372,003	369,354	22,164	22,348	5.6	5.7	4.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	152,915	151,608	134,727	135,388	18,188	16,220	11.9	10.7	9.3
ALLEGANY	37,094	36,693	32,256	32,215	4,838	4,478	13.0	12.2	9.5
FREDERICK*	48,851	48,302	43,942	44,126	4,909	4,176	10.0	8.6	6.5
GARRETT	12,969	12,747	10,917	11,090	2,052	1,657	15.8	13.0	14.0
WASHINGTON	54,001	53,866	47,612	47,957	6,389	5,909	11.8	11.0	10.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,622	11,541	10,000	10,065	1,622	1,476	14.0	12.8	9.9
ST. MARY'S	19,507	19,302	17,546	17,320	1,961	1,982	10.1	10.3	6.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,344	8,304	7,409	7,433	935	871	11.2	10.5	9.9
CECIL	28,019	29,202	25,578	25,333	2,441	3,869	8.7	13.2	7.0
DORCHESTER	16,521	16,428	14,756	14,924	1,765	1,504	10.7	9.2	10.8
KENT	8,246	8,355	7,411	7,499	835	856	10.1	10.2	8.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,959	10,193	9,195	9,386	764	807	7.7	7.9	5.9
SOMERSET	7,623	7,569	6,344	6,459	1,279	1,110	16.8	14.7	19,1
TALBOT	17,026	16,984	16,137	16,117	889	867	5.2	5.1	5.8
WICOMICO	31,576	31,008	28,326	28,037	3,250	2,971	10.3	9.6	9.1
WORCESTER	16,879	16,980	13,637	14,129	3,242	2,851	19.2	16.8	17.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	104,064	103,306	90,785	91,262	13,279	12,044	12.8	11.7	10.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	746,104	745,436	678,635	677,374	67,469	68,062	9.0	9.1	6.9
BALANCE OF STATE*	215,229	215,320	194,034	194,128	21,195	21,192	9.8	9.8	8.4
UNITED STATES[2]	106,250,000	106,864,000	97,442,000	98,393,000	8,807,000	8,470,000	8.3	7.9	6.9

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

December 1981

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1696.8	1694.6	1716.8	944.2	944.2	963.9
Manufacturing	225.6	229.5	235.0	152.0	155.0	159.2
Durable Goods	123.1	126.2	130.6	88.9	91.2	94.9
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.7	3.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.7	9.1	5.4	5.6	6.4
Primary metal industries	27.7	28.0	28.0	25.9	26.3	26.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	19.0	19.3	18.9	18.7	19.0	18.6
Fabricated metal products	10.2	10.4	10.9	7.5	7.8	7.8
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8
Machinery, except electrical	17.7	17.8	19.0	11.7	11.5	12.4
Electric and electronic equipment	30.7	32.3	30.5	21.2	22.6	21.5
Transportation equipment	16.5	16.6	18.8	10.4	10.4	13.3
Ship and boat building and repair	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.0	4.9	6.3
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	5.8	6.2	6.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.8	3.0	3.6	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.0	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nondurable Goods	102.5	103.3	104.4	63.1	63.8	64.3
Food and kindred products	27.0	27.0	27.6	14.7	14.8	14.9
Meat products	6.1	6.0	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.3	1.4	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.8	15.0	14.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
Paper and allied products	9.5	10.0	9.7	7.5	8.0	7.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.4
Printing and publishing	23.0	22.9	23.3	12.5	12.4	12.7
Newspapers	6.3	6.3	6.1	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.8	7.8	8.1	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.3	13.4	14.2	10.8	10.9	11.4
Petroleum and coal products	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.6	10.7	11.0	6.3	6.3	6.6
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.7	5.7	5.4	3.9	3.9	4.0
Leather and leather products	2.0	1.9	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1471.2	1465.1	1481.8	792.2	789.2	804.7
Construction	85.7	90.1	101.8	41.2	43.6	51.5
Transportation and public utilities	87.8	86.7	87.8	58.7	57.9	59.1
Railroad transportation	9.7	9.7	9.3	6.6	6.6	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	42.6	41.5	43.2	27.6	26.9	28.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.5	35.5	35.3	24.5	24.4	24.2
Wholesale and retail trade	434.1	426.2	426.8	218.1	215.4	221.7
Wholesale trade	99.3	98.8	93.0	57.7	57.5	54.9
Retail trade	334.8	327.4	333.8	160.4	157.9	166.8
General merchandise stores	50.5	49.2	54.1	21.0	21.6	24.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.9	96.1	93.9	60.5	60.0	58.6
Banking	24.1	23.9	23.8	14.7	14.5	14.4
Credit agencies, except banks	11.7	11.6	11.5	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.3	19.2	19.7	14.5	14.4	14.7
Services and mining	376.1	376.2	363.7	212.4	212.8	201.8
Total government	390.6	389.8	407.8	201.3	199.5	212.0
Total federal government	129.6	130.5	132.1	49.0	49.5	50.6
Total state and local government	261.0	259.3	275.7	152.3	150.0	161.4
Total state government	87.2	86.8	89.4	57.8	57.2	59.0
Total local government	173.8	172.5	186.3	94.5	92.8	102.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

DECEMBER 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1980
Manufacturing	$343.80	$338.75	$329.99	40.4	39.9	41.3	$ 8.51	$ 8.49	$ 7.99
DURABLE GOODS	383.13	380.16	372.24	40.5	40.4	42.3	9.46	9.41	8.80
Lumber and wood products	219.57	221.68	233.54	35.3	36.4	40.9	6.22	6.09	5.71
Furniture and fixtures	233.70	210.02	228.42	38.5	34.6	40.5	6.07	6.07	5.64
Stone, clay and glass products	350.76	360.36	333.94	43.9	46.8	47.1	7.99	7.70	7.09
Primary metal industries	508.76	509.95	482.62	39.5	39.5	40.9	12.88	12.91	11.80
Fabricated metal products	320.12	319.42	322.20	42.4	41.7	43.6	7.55	7.66	7.39
Machinery, except electrical	395.98	378.29	358.70	43.9	41.8	42.5	9.02	9.05	8.44
Electric and electronic equipment	303.40	307.02	288.12	41.0	41.1	42.0	7.40	7.47	6.86
Transportation equipment	419.20	416.18	463.01	37.8	37.8	42.4	11.09	11.01	10.92
Instruments and misc. mfg.	246.87	246.88	237.60	39.0	39.5	40.0	6.33	6.25	5.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	297.08	290.38	277.49	40.2	39.4	40.1	7.39	7.37	6.92
Food and kindred products	297.02	287.50	279.21	41.6	39.6	41.0	7.14	7.26	6.81
Textile mill products	208.24	206.40	191.50	40.2	40.0	40.4	5.18	5.16	4.74
Apparel and other textile products	196.71	195.09	188.12	35.7	35.6	36.6	5.51	5.48	5.14
Paper and allied products	315.52	298.16	270.52	43.4	42.9	41.3	7.27	6.95	6.55
Printing and publishing	353.08	339.43	318.19	38.8	37.3	37.7	9.10	9.10	8.44
Chemicals and allied products	393.74	388.51	373.69	43.7	42.6	44.7	9.01	9.12	8.36
Leather and leather products	185.25	184.88	186.51	37.5	37.5	39.1	4.94	4.93	4.77

Covers an estimated 153,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1980	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1980	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1980
MANUFACTURING	$366.61	$358.75	$349.87	41.1	40.4	41.8	$ 8.92	$ 8.88	$ 8.37
DURABLE GOODS	401.39	394.21	389.25	40.3	39.9	41.9	9.96	9.88	9.29
Stone, clay and glass products	358.00	362.75	341.91	40.0	41.6	42.9	8.95	8.72	7.97
Primary metal industries	510.84	510.84	478.53	39.6	39.6	40.9	12.90	12.90	11.70
Fabricated metal products	332.13	323.18	344.64	42.8	41.7	44.7	7.76	7.75	7.71
Machinery, except electrical	335.58	321.17	303.42	42.0	40.5	42.2	7.99	7.93	7.19
Electric and electronic equipment	338.65	335.79	313.24	41.4	41.1	41.0	8.18	8.17	7.64
Transportation equipment	424.82	415.88	459.85	38.1	37.5	42.5	11.15	11.09	10.82
Instruments and misc. mfg.	253.44	247.95	250.63	39.6	39.8	40.1	6.40	6.23	6.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	316.92	306.94	288.29	42.2	41.2	41.6	7.51	7.45	6.93
Food and kindred products	372.46	368.36	349.22	45.7	43.8	44.6	8.15	8.41	7.83
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	220.50	215.88	198.01	37.5	36.1	36.2	5.88	5.98	5.47
Paper and allied products	294.90	267.70	235.05	45.3	43.6	42.2	6.51	6.14	5.57
Printing and publishing	327.37	320.66	301.72	38.2	37.2	38.0	8.57	8.62	7.94
Chemicals and allied products	428.80	414.73	404.84	43.8	42.8	45.9	9.79	9.69	8.82

Covers an estimated 98,400 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

November 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80
MANUFACTURING	23	23	23	10	13	12	11	7	9	42	42	24	6	9	7	30	22	11
DURABLE GOODS	22	22	22	9	11	9	11	7	10	50	45	23	5	7	5	38	24	11
Stone, clay and glass products	41	23	30	9	8	19	31	12	8	76	87	44	7	8	9	56	68	25
Primary metal industries	5	7	22	*	1	*	5	5	21	41	13	6	1	1	*	39	8	4
Fabricated metal products	15	23	32	13	15	13	11	5	19	50	76	42	6	13	6	34	52	31
Machinery, except electrical	12	17	14	8	5	7	3	8	3	19	38	19	3	4	4	11	20	9
Electric and electronic equipment	18	18	16	11	10	7	1	*	4	30	17	14	5	6	5	16	2	3
Transportation equipment	39	39	24	8	16	12	25	19	10	64	62	29	6	9	6	51	46	16
NONDURABLE GOODS	24	24	23	13	16	15	11	7	7	33	38	27	8	11	9	20	19	11
Food and kindred products	31	33	33	17	18	21	14	14	11	34	45	39	9	10	13	20	26	18
Textiles and apparel	46	31	27	16	22	15	28	8	8	47	40	35	11	15	9	29	16	21
Paper and allied products	9	18	15	5	15	9	3	1	5	53	33	25	4	12	5	43	10	15
Printing and publishing	20	20	20	15	17	15	4	2	4	13	27	16	7	12	10	1	11	2
Chemicals and allied products	12	13	17	3	5	10	8	7	6	32	45	17	5	6	5	21	33	8
Petroleum and coal products	4	10	3	4	7	*	*	*	*	16	17	9	*	*	*	8	*	8
Rubber and misc. plastic products	16	18	19	10	14	16	3	2	2	40	35	14	7	10	8	23	15	3

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80	11/81	10/81	11/80
MANUFACTURING	24	23	21	9	12	9	12	8	9	42	37	22	5	7	5	31	19	11
DURABLE GOODS	23	23	22	7	10	7	12	9	13	47	42	22	4	5	4	37	25	12
Stone, clay and glass products	46	24	27	4	5	15	41	15	9	74	96	41	5	7	8	56	75	26
Primary metal industries	5	6	23	*	1	*	5	5	22	42	13	6	*	1	*	40	8	4
Fabricated metal products	24	21	35	9	13	10	13	4	25	41	70	51	5	7	5	29	53	41
Machinery, except electrical	14	21	14	9	7	9	3	12	1	12	17	17	4	5	5	1	5	4
Electric and electronic equipment	15	14	12	8	7	5	*	*	2	25	11	10	3	3	3	14	*	2
Transportation equipment	54	48	29	6	13	12	38	29	15	87	88	38	4	9	7	76	72	22
NONDURABLE GOODS	24	23	19	11	14	13	11	8	5	34	29	22	6	10	7	21	10	10
Food and kindred products	31	35	27	14	9	14	16	24	11	27	19	29	4	5	10	18	7	13
Textiles and apparel	48	28	16	14	25	11	32	4	2	36	36	28	10	14	6	21	11	15
Paper and allied products	9	21	15	5	20	12	3	1	3	58	36	30	6	15	7	46	*	19
Printing and publishing	24	21	15	19	18	12	4	3	3	14	26	15	7	11	8	2	12	3
Chemicals and allied products	9	9	16	3	5	11	6	4	5	33	22	14	4	7	4	20	9	6
Petroleum and coal products	5	11	4	5	7	*	*	*	*	17	18	10	*	*	*	8	*	9
Rubber and misc. plastic products	18	19	22	8	14	18	5	2	2	58	52	16	9	13	9	36	25	3

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 1981

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Total Initial Claims	49,762	29,424	40,970	29,738	16,846	24,908
Total Continued Claims	245,683	183,523	201,749	145,136	110,207	119,901
Total Number of Payments	240,894	164,145	175,649	139,257	98,472	101,798
Total Amount of Payments	$25,925,018	$17,515,043	$16,439,093	$15,493,151	$10,750,620	$9,814,544
Average Weekly Payment	$107.62	$106.70	$93.59	$111.25	$109.17	$96.41

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	341	341	316
Total continued claims	3,839	3,020	2,988
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	167	210	393
Total Continued claims	1,509	1,487	3,868

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

December 1981

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	550.4	547.4	535.7
Manufacturing	23.0	23.0	23.3
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.8
Stone, clay and glass products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	5.6	5.5	5.5
Other	5.4	5.4	5.2
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	11.5
Food and kindred products	2.4	2.4	2.5
Printing and publishing	6.4	6.4	6.8
Other	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	527.4	524.4	512.4
Contract construction	28.5	29.7	34.0
Transportation and public utilities	14.2	13.8	14.3
Wholesale and retail trade	151.7	147.3	144.5
General merchandise stores	18.5	17.1	18.5
Apparel and accessory stores	6.6	6.2	6.9
Other	126.6	124.0	119.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	30.8	30.7	28.7
Banking	6.0	6.1	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.2	3.1	3.0
Other	21.6	21.5	19.6
Services and mining	147.1	146.6	132.7
Total government	155.1	156.3	158.2
Total federal government	67.3	67.7	70.5
Total state and local government	87.8	88.6	87.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2] -- DECEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.5	119.7	118.0
Manufacturing	26.3	26.7	25.2
Food & kindred products	10.1	10.0	9.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.9	2.8
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.1	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.9	2.9	2.7
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other	8.2	8.5	7.5
Nonmanufacturing	93.2	93.0	92.8
Construction	5.4	5.7	6.4
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.8	6.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	33.1	32.9	31.8
General merchandise stores	2.4	2.2	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.1
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services & mining*	20.0	20.0	19.6
Health services	7.5	7.5	7.3
Total government	23.7	23.5	24.7
Total federal government	4.3	4.3	4.3
Total state & local government	19.4	19.2	20.4

WESTERN MARYLAND[3] -- DECEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.6	117.4	117.2
Manufacturing	25.1	25.4	27.3
Food & kindred products	0.9	0.9	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.9	3.0
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	0.9	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products	0.9	0.8	1.1
Other	17.7	18.0	19.2
Nonmanufacturing	91.5	92.0	89.9
Construction	9.2	9.9	8.9
Transportation & public utilities*	8.1	8.2	7.7
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.5
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade	28.1	27.9	27.6
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.3	5.3
Retail trade*	22.8	22.6	22.3
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.7	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Service & mining*	24.0	24.0	21.6
Health services	8.0	7.9	7.7
Total government	18.3	18.3	20.5
Total federal government	2.9	2.9	2.7
Total state & local government	15.4	15.4	17.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1979. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

DECEMBER 1981

Major Industry Grouping	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980
Total Nonagricultural Employment	461.6	460.8	472.6
Manufacturing	62.3	63.1	68.7
Durable Goods	27.9	28.3	32.0
Stone, clay & glass products	3.5	3.5	3.9
Primary metal industries	7.8	8.0	8.1
Fabricated metal products*	3.2	3.4	3.5
Metal can & shipping containers	1.1	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation equipment	5.1	5.0	8.1
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other durable goods ind.	3.0	3.1	3.0
Nondurable Goods	34.4	34.8	36.7
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.2	9.8
Bakery products	1.8	1.8	1.8
Beverages	1.8	1.8	1.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.2	5.2	5.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.3	2.2	2.8
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.8	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.0	8.3
Commercial printing	3.1	3.0	3.0
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.3	6.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.3	2.4	2.4
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.9	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.1	2.1
Other nondurable goods	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	399.3	397.7	403.9
Construction	15.1	16.2	17.7
Transportation & public util.	43.4	42.4	42.9
Railroad transportation	4.4	4.4	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	18.5	17.6	18.5
Water transportation	5.9	5.6	6.1
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary services	20.5	20.4	20.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.0	94.8	94.9
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	6.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.2	40.9	40.3
Banking	12.5	12.4	12.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.3	10.2	10.7
Services & mining*	110.8	111.4	104.6
Health services	33.8	34.0	31.2
Educational services	12.0	12.6	13.3
Misc. services	4.6	4.7	4.7
Total government	92.8	92.0	103.5
Total federal government	14.2	14.3	15.4
Total state & local government	78.6	77.7	88.1
Total state government	37.1	37.1	37.6
Total local government	41.5	40.6	50.5

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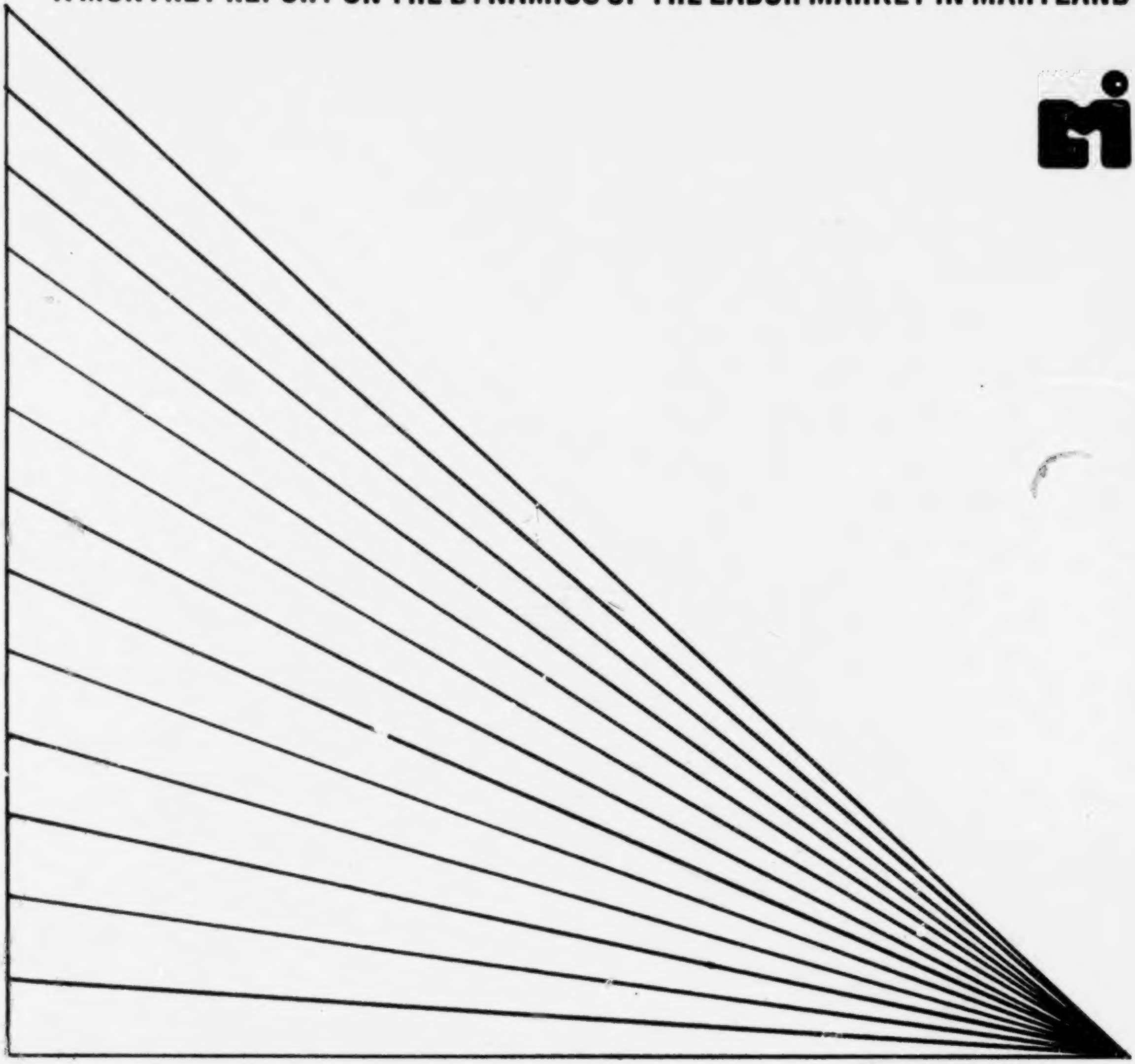
*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1979.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

APR 16 1982 -/ S 3645-1 (A) -

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1982

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate increased by a startling amount from December to January, moving from 8.0 percent to 9.7 percent of the civilian labor force. This is the highest rate of unemployment during the period for which comparable data are available (back to January, 1970). The previous record of 8.0 percent was registered in December of 1976 and 1981. At an estimated 206,748 persons, the unemployment volume is also the highest on record, having increased by 18.9 percent from December, 1981 and by 24.4 percent from January, 1981. For 23 consecutive months, the unemployment volume and rate have both exceeded their levels for the corresponding month the previous year. The January, 1981 unemployment rate was much lower at 7.8 percent, though it had increased substantially from the December, 1980 rate of 6.5 percent. Between December, 1981 and January, 1982, enormous gains were noted in continued and initial claims for Unemployment Insurance, persons exhausting their unemployment benefits, and unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force.

Nationally, a sizable jump in the unemployment rate was noted, also, though not as large as that observed in Maryland. The December rate of 8.3 percent soared to 9.4 percent for January, a rate lower than Maryland's 9.7 percent. (These national figures differ from those previously reported by the media for January, because those date had been seasonally adjusted. Maryland's labor force data are not seasonally adjusted, so they must be compared with non-adjusted U.S. figures). As in Maryland, employment dropped and unemployment jumped nationally during January, but at a slower pace than in Maryland.

From December, Maryland's labor force declined in January by 1.5 percent or an estimated 32,998 persons. Employment fell by an estimated 65,935 persons, while unemployment advanced by 32,937. Compared with January, 1981, the labor force had dropped slightly by 539 persons, and employment had contracted by 41,089. This marked the fourth consecutive month of a lower labor force and employment than for the corresponding month the year before. The employment of an estimated 1,933,792 persons for January, 1982 is the lowest employment since February, 1979.

The abnormally large employment decline from December to January came as the recession deepened. Manufacturing employment subsided for the 4th consecutive month and registered its 25th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. A sizable shutdown and less business were noted in transportation equipment; while smaller losses were experienced in most other manufacturing categories. Recalls from a sizable shutdown were found in electric/electronic equipment, and more business did cause hiring in chemicals/allied products. Nonmanufacturing employment noted its first job decrease since last August. The bad weather, normal seasonal downturns, and abnormal recessionary influences caused job decreases throughout nonmanufacturing in construction, trucking, trade, real estate, services, and government.

The current recession's severe impact on Maryland particularly becomes apparent when examining trends at the county level. Unemployment rates drastically increased in all the counties and Baltimore City between December and January. Rates topped the record levels for the 1970s, which were set during the recession of 1975 through 1977. Employment now is lower than a year ago in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, with the manufacturing, construction, and government establishments being hit the hardest. In manufacturing, major decliners are the durable goods industries of transportation equipment, stone/clay/glass products, non-electrical machinery, primary metals, and instruments/related products. The increase in claims filed for State Unemployment Insurance has been dramatic. Between the week of the 19th in December and January, total intrastate claims filed in Maryland soared by 20,356 or 34 percent, including a jump in new claims of 3,134 or 64 percent.

Only 7 out of Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City had unemployment rates for January of less than 10 percent. These included three counties in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, all three of the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area counties, no county in Western Maryland, and only Talbot County among the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland counties. At 4.4 percent, Montgomery County's unemployment rate was the lowest in Maryland; however, it was that county's highest rate since 4.7 percent in July, 1975. During the period for which comparable data are available on Maryland counties (back to January, 1975), this is the first time that a rate topped 30 percent. Somerset County's January, 1982 rate amounted to 31.2 percent. The previous record was Somerset County's 29.1 percent rate in April, 1976. This January, two other counties experienced unemployment exceeding 20 percent--Garrett County at 21.5 percent and Worcester County at 26.6 percent.

In November and December, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate had topped 9 percent for the first time, reaching 9.2 percent. This January, the rate jumped to 10.5 percent. Baltimore City's rate soared past its previous record of 11.6 percent in December, 1976, to register 12.7 percent. Lowest in the Baltimore area was Howard County's unemployment rate of 6.1 percent.

Though the Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area continued to exhibit Maryland's lowest unemployment rates, the area did achieve a record-breaking rate of 5.6 percent, surpassing its previous record of 4.9 percent in October, 1975. With its concentration of large manufacturers, Western Maryland has been hit hard by the recession, recording an unemployment rate of 16.6 percent in January. The area's previous record of 13.9 percent was reached in March and July, 1975. Counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland exhibited extremely high unemployment rates, with only Talbot County showing a rate less than 10 percent. Two of the counties topped 20 percent, as one of those even exceeded 30 percent. While the recession impacted on the area's total economy, unusually severe icing of the Chesapeake Bay damaged its seafood industry.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's total nonagricultural employment, lower than for the corresponding month a year ago for the 4th consecutive month, receded to 1,647,100 in January. December's employment dropped 34,600 below December, 1980, while January's employment failed to meet last January by an even larger 41,500 jobs. A monthly drop from December to January is a normal trend, but at no time in the last two decades has there been such a decline as the 59,500 monthly job loss observed in January, 1982. The monthly decrease for January, 1981 was a lesser 52,600. Aggravated by the current recession, manufacturing industries are experiencing temporary closings and less business. Construction is hampered by inclement weather and seasonal cutbacks. Post-holiday layoffs are constricting trade. Closing for semester break has limited employment in colleges and universities.

Experiencing its 4th consecutive monthly loss, manufacturing receded by 5,700 jobs from December and has declined by 15,400 since September. The reported 217,700 job count for January was 13,200 below that of January, 1981. A manufacturing decline from December to January is normal. However, this January's loss exceeds the 4,100 drop a year ago, and tops the January, 1980 decline of 5,500. No January in the 1970's came close to this January's monthly loss. The durable goods sector was hardest hit by shrinking employment. Notable decreases from January, 1981 were observed in transportation equipment (-5,200), stone/clay/glass (-1,900), nonelectric machinery (-1,600), primary metals (-1,400), and instruments (-1,000). On the positive side, electric/electronic equipment reported a sizable yearly increase of 1,500 jobs. Over the month, temporary shutdowns and less business reduced the work force in primary metals (-700), nonelectric machinery (-500), stone/clay/glass (-700), lumber/wood products (-300), transportation equipment (-3,000), miscellaneous manufacturing (-300), paper/allied products (-300), printing/publishing (-200), and rubber/plastic products (-400). Food/kindred products receded by 800 jobs, with seasonal layoffs in the beverage industry along with a reduction of seafood workers due to frozen conditions on the Chesapeake Bay. More business and recalls from shutdowns expanded the job market in chemicals/allied products (+600) and electric/electronic equipment (+1,100).

Nonmanufacturing, at an estimated 1,429,400 in January, noted its first monthly decline since August, as jobs dropped 53,800 from December. Though a drop from December to January is to be expected, the only other January with such a sizable decrease was that of 1979, when a loss of 53,600 was observed. January's nonmanufacturing employment also presents the 4th consecutive month of a lower level than the corresponding month a year ago, lower in January by 28,300 jobs. Marked declines from last January have occurred in construction (-15,800) and government (-24,000). A brighter outlook is presented in trade (+4,700), finance/insurance/real estate (+1,200), and services (+5,600), as these industries continued to exhibit annual growth. Over the month, construction, suffering from layoffs and shutdowns due to inclement weather and less business, receded by 13,200 jobs. This marks the 6th consecutive month of declining employment, with a drop of 24,600 since July, 1981. Down 15,800 from last January, construction has reported lower levels of employment than the corresponding month of the previous year for 23 consecutive months. Less business and seasonal decline reduced employment in transportation except railroads by 2,000 jobs, with the trucking industry taking the greatest losses. Wholesale trade's seasonal drop amounted to 700 jobs. Retail trade, after the addition of 11,000 jobs in the two previous months, lost 17,900 due to post-holiday cutbacks. Less business and seasonal layoffs took 1,100 jobs from finance/insurance/real estate. Eight thousand fewer jobs were reported in services/mining, when extensive seasonal cutbacks occurred in hotel/lodging places, private colleges and universities, business services, amusement/recreation services, and agricultural services. Services industries have declined for four consecutive months. Federal government decreased by 1,400, with seasonal layoffs in post offices and other federal agencies, and failed to meet last January's employment level by 3,300 jobs. State government lost 4,800, with temporary layoffs during semester break at public universities and colleges. The losses greatly outnumbered temporary hiring for the current legislative session. Lower than January by 2,200 jobs, state government continued 13 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago. Layoffs by local boards of education, community colleges, and local government agencies reduced local government by 4,700 jobs from December. Below January, 1981 by 18,500 jobs, local government shows 7 consecutive months of employment below the corresponding month a year ago.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total employment registered 928,300, a loss of 27,300 since December. Over the year, total employment dropped 21,500 or 2.3 percent. Manufacturing was down 4,300 from December. It totaled 146,000, less by 9,600 than at this time last year. Temporary closings and less business were noted in stone/clay/glass (-500), primary metals (-600), transportation equipment (-2,600), and miscellaneous manufacturing (-300). Food/kindred products and paper/allied products also lost 300 jobs each. Return from shutdown and more business did cause electric/electronic equipment to gain 900 jobs. Nonmanufacturing receded by 23,000. At 782,300, total nonmanufacturing was 11,900 below last January. Construction suffered from bad weather and seasonal cutbacks, losing 6,000 jobs since December and 9,300 from last January. Retail trade was down from December by 4.1 percent, but climbed 3.1 percent above last January. The post-holiday slump took 1,900 jobs from general merchandise. Finance/insurance/real estate dropped 500 below the December level. Service/mining, 4,200 above last January, dropped 3,100 jobs over the month. From December, 800 jobs were lost in federal government, while yearly decreases amounted to 1,900. State government lost 2,000 jobs since December, 1981 and 2,500 since January, 1981. Local government reduced its forces by 1,900 jobs from December and 8,300 from a year ago.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Shortened workweeks and less overtime due to the temporary shutdowns, inclement weather, and slowed business conditions reported in many industries brought weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers down considerably in January. Average weekly earnings, at $330.33, decreased from December by a colossal $16.65. Average hourly earnings edged up by 6 cents to $8.67, while average weekly hours dropped by 2.2 hours to 38.1. Wage increases were reported in many industries. Lower hourly earnings, due to less overtime and temporary shutdown, were noted in nonelectric machinery and transportation equipment. A shorter workweek--brought about by less business, shorter scheduled workweek, and less overtime--was noted in most manufacturing categories. Production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan

HOURS AND EARNINGS (continued)

Area earned an average weekly pay of $348.81, dropping $18.47 below the December average. Weekly hours were reduced by 2.4 hours to 38.5, while hourly earnings rose 8 cents to $9.06. Metropolitan weekly wages rose by 2.8 percent from January of 1981, while statewide production workers increased their weekly by a mere 2.1 percent.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover in Maryland's manufacturing industries showed a significant increase in the labor separation rate in December. Over the month, separations jumped from 42 to 64 per 1,000 workers. Last December, separations were considerably lower at 30 per 1,000 workers. Accessions dropped slightly from 23 to 18 per 1,000 workers. The accession rate showed little change from last December's rate of 19 per 1,000. Among the labor separations, quits inched down from 6 to 3 per 1,000, while layoffs soared, moving up from 30 to 54 per 1,000. Recalls remained stable with no changes over the month. New hires fell slightly from 11 to 7 per 1,000. Over the month, new hire rates decreased in textile/apparel. Recalls were up in paper/allied products, while dropping in stone/clay/glass products. Layoffs were up in stone/clay/glass products and in food/kindred products. Layoffs soared in electric/electronic equipment from 16 to 185 per 1,000 while petroleum/coal products jumped from 10 to 363 per 1,000 due to less business. Layoffs fell in primary metals, paper/allied products, and rubber/plastics. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor turnover trends are similar to those set statewide. The accession rate declined over the month from 24 to 17 per 1,000 workers. Separations soared from 43 to 60 per 1,000 workers. New hires inched down from 9 to 6 per 1,000 and recalls decreased from 11 to 10 per 1,000. Quits declined from 5 to 4 per 1,000. Layoffs were up considerably from 31 to 50 per 1,000. This is the final report for the Labor Turnover program. Due to budget cuts, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is terminating states' Labor Turnover survey of manufacturing employers.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, January's Consumer Price Index for all items registered 282.5, creeping up slowly from December by only 0.4 percent and a mere 8.4 percent from January, 1981. The Labor Department states these figures as being the lowest since July, 1980. For all of 1981, inflation rose by 8.9 percent, well below 12.4 percent for 1980. Except for a spurt in food prices, lowered inflation is attributed to a deepening of the recession, which started to lower the inflation rates last September. Nationally, food and beverages were indexed at 273.6 for January, a 1.1 percent rise from the previous month and 4.7 percent over the year. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, (indexed every 2 months), all items were reported at 282.1, with a 0.5 percent increase since November and 6.7 percent since last January. The index for food and beverages rose to 270.0 this month, for a 0.9 percent escalation in this category over two months and 2.2 percent over a year.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (continued)

The sharp rise in the cost of fruits and vegetables, related to the freeze in Florida citrus crops, accounted for inflated prices of food.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in January decreased 5.6 percent from the number filed in December, as fewer layoffs were reported in the rubber products and apparel industries. Continued claims were up 8.8 percent as layoffs in December, particularly in the electrical machinery and paper products industries, carried over into January. The number of checks increased 10.2 percent and the amount of payments rose 14.1 percent. The average weekly payment increased 3.6 percent to $111.47.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 12.0 percent and continued claims were up 11.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program were up 3.0 percent and continued claims rose 18.9 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 7.8 percent, continued claims increased 6.9 percent, the number of checks rose 9.9 percent, and the amount of payments increased 13.7 percent. The average weekly payment rose 3.4 percent, to $115.07.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

State of Maryland Local Occupational Outlook--1982.

Maryland Occupational Staffing Patterns--Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries.

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 2nd Quarter 1981.

Supply/Demand Information Report, 3rd Quarter of Fiscal Year 1981.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence--State of Maryland, 1970-1981 (new benchmark).

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence--1981 Annual Averages, Maryland and its counties (old benchmark).

Labor Turnover Rates in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups--Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1981 Annual Averages. (This is the final labor turnover report, because of Federal budget cuts.)

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment--Annual Averages for 1979-1981 (new benchmark), for Maryland, four areas, and Baltimore City.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups--1981 Annual Averages (new benchmark), Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JANUARY 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**
MARYLAND	2,140,540	2,173,538	1,933,792	1,999,727	206,748	173,811	9.7	8.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,074,486	1,076,586	961,147	977,889	113,339	98,697	10.5	9.2
BALTIMORE CITY	398,521	398,709	347,837	353,896	50,684	44,813	12.7	11.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	177,503	178,350	163,922	166,777	13,581	11,573	7.7	6.5
BALTIMORE*	323,697	325,114	289,851	294,900	33,846	30,214	10.5	9.3
CARROLL	47,504	47,124	42,599	43,342	4,905	3,782	10.3	8.0
HARFORD	71,422	71,222	64,516	65,640	6,906	5,582	9.7	7.8
HOWARD	55,837	56,067	52,421	53,334	3,416	2,733	6.1	4.9
D. C. AREA	753,202	785,621	711,173	747,942	42,029	37,679	5.6	4.8
CHARLES	41,888	43,577	39,289	41,320	2,599	2,257	6.2	5.2
MONTGOMERY*	326,939	341,674	312,715	328,883	14,224	12,791	4.4	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	384,375	400,371	359,169	377,739	25,206	22,632	6.6	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,156	145,384	121,863	126,982	24,293	18,402	16.6	12.7
ALLEGANY	34,477	35,220	28,716	30,211	5,761	5,009	16.7	14.2
FREDERICK*	45,056	46,232	38,928	41,345	6,128	4,887	13.6	10.6
GARRETT	11,309	11,966	8,879	9,909	2,430	2,057	21.5	17.2
WASHINGTON	55,314	51,966	45,340	45,517	9,974	6,449	18.0	12.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	10,695	10,747	8,754	9,121	1,941	1,626	18.1	15.1
ST. MARY'S	17,674	18,183	15,529	16,233	2,145	1,950	12.1	10.7
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	8,090	8,050	6,822	7,103	1,268	947	15.7	11.8
CECIL	30,450	29,202	25,265	26,738	5,185	2,464	17.0	8.4
DORCHESTER	15,269	15,291	13,017	13,519	2,252	1,762	14.7	11.5
KENT	7,632	7,645	6,379	6,816	1,253	829	16.4	10.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,062	9,438	7,922	8,672	1,140	766	12.6	8.1
SOMERSET	8,012	7,113	5,513	5,814	2,499	1,299	31.2	18.3
TALBOT	14,437	15,173	13,366	14,320	1,071	853	7.4	5.6
WICOMICO	29,710	29,513	25,541	26,267	4,169	3,246	14.0	11.0
WORCESTER	15,666	15,594	11,501	12,301	4,165	3,293	26.6	21.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,100	99,152	82,935	85,637	18,165	13,515	18.0	13.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	750,789	751,472	671,296	682,989	79,493	68,483	10.6	9.1
BALANCE OF STATE*	208,585	209,526	178,898	188,234	29,687	21,292	14.2	10.2
UNITED STATES[2]	108,014,000	108,574,000	97,831,000	99,562,000	10,183,000	9,013,000	9.4	8.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

Note: These data are on a new benchmark and are not strictly comparable with the labor force statistics previously published. Annual revisions are being made to the data for 1976-1981 and will be available upon request this spring.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

STATE OF MARYLAND
1976-1981

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1981													
Labor Force	2,141,079	2,146,663	2,153,140	2,163,273	2,164,514	2,194,075	2,186,819	2,159,474	2,159,313	2,159,374	2,166,737	2,173,538	2,164,000
Employment	1,974,881	1,980,037	1,999,067	2,018,038	2,022,507	2,039,383	2,030,178	2,004,573	2,007,823	2,005,856	2,001,930	1,959,727	2,007,000
Unemployment	166,198	166,626	154,073	145,235	142,007	154,692	156,641	154,901	151,490	153,518	164,807	173,811	157,000
Rate	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.6	8.0	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,105,583	2,109,957	2,125,113	2,143,064	2,167,255	2,184,872	2,204,473	2,177,427	2,144,505	2,161,028	2,167,694	2,181,033	2,155,000
Employment	1,963,159	1,968,650	1,987,134	2,011,778	2,034,336	2,030,907	2,051,272	2,032,763	2,007,459	2,023,663	2,029,336	2,039,545	2,015,000
Unemployment	142,424	141,307	137,979	131,286	132,919	153,965	153,201	144,664	137,046	137,365	138,358	141,488	141,000
Rate	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
1979													
Labor Force	2,048,773	2,057,563	2,070,056	2,092,555	2,115,994	2,174,382	2,155,976	2,132,263	2,130,209	2,117,215	2,135,919	2,161,096	2,116,000
Employment	1,916,357	1,914,514	1,948,896	1,978,558	2,006,031	2,046,241	2,027,994	2,004,524	2,014,336	1,999,846	2,012,960	2,021,743	1,991,000
Unemployment	132,416	143,049	121,160	113,997	109,963	128,141	127,982	127,739	115,873	117,369	122,959	139,353	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,960,224	1,968,349	1,996,717	2,034,907	2,058,820	2,108,331	2,103,428	2,083,280	2,063,793	2,073,942	2,088,407	2,119,802	2,055,000
Employment	1,836,446	1,840,062	1,875,075	1,927,671	1,954,469	1,984,769	1,983,158	1,976,717	1,966,026	1,970,956	1,976,322	1,988,329	1,940,000
Unemployment	123,778	128,287	121,642	107,236	104,351	123,562	120,270	106,563	97,767	102,986	112,085	131,473	115,000
Rate	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6
1977													
Labor Force	1,888,602	1,913,008	1,934,739	1,939,677	1,966,980	1,994,743	1,988,466	1,975,236	1,969,867	1,976,570	1,990,150	2,017,962	1,963,000
Employment	1,759,976	1,766,341	1,804,893	1,826,163	1,856,503	1,879,862	1,872,528	1,864,867	1,866,469	1,861,841	1,874,837	1,893,719	1,844,000
Unemployment	128,626	146,667	129,846	113,514	110,477	114,881	115,938	110,369	103,398	114,729	115,313	124,243	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,854,140	1,848,878	1,863,502	1,878,604	1,881,020	1,899,746	1,960,530	1,932,356	1,928,441	1,922,970	1,942,263	1,947,549	1,906,000
Employment	1,725,861	1,730,711	1,746,719	1,763,767	1,786,873	1,801,104	1,816,428	1,795,921	1,790,479	1,786,175	1,788,716	1,791,246	1,777,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.8

February 1982

Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 N. Eutaw Street, Room 518
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1647.1	1706.6	1688.6	928.3	955.6	949.8
Manufacturing	217.7	223.4	230.9	146.0	150.3	155.6
Durable Goods	118.3	122.9	129.7	85.9	89.0	94.4
Lumber and wood products	3.0	3.3	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	8.0	9.2	5.4	5.9	6.6
Primary metal industries	26.6	27.3	28.0	24.9	25.5	26.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	18.2	18.8	19.2	18.1	18.7	19.1
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.6	10.4	7.0	7.1	7.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.6	3.7	3.5
Machinery, except electrical	17.1	17.6	18.7	11.1	10.9	11.4
Special industry machinery	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.5	32.4	32.0	24.2	23.3	23.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.9	3.7	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	22.9	22.9	21.6	17.5	17.5	16.3
Electronic components and accessories	1.5	1.5	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.1	16.1	18.3	7.3	9.9	12.9
Ship and boat building and repair	5.3	5.7	6.7	4.3	4.6	6.0
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
Nondurable Goods	99.4	100.5	101.2	60.1	61.3	61.2
Food and kindred products	24.5	25.3	24.9	12.5	12.8	12.6
Meat products	5.9	5.9	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	3.0	2.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.7	5.0	4.8	3.0	3.3	3.0
Textile mill products	1.3	1.2	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.6	14.6	14.6	8.9	9.0	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.5	9.6	7.1	7.4	7.3
Printing and publishing	23.4	23.6	23.8	13.1	13.3	13.3
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	6.0	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.2	13.6	14.7	10.9	10.9	11.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.7	10.1	10.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.7	1.8	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1429.4	1483.2	1457.7	782.3	805.3	794.2
Construction	75.6	88.8	91.4	35.0	41.0	44.3
Transportation and public utilities	85.6	87.6	85.6	57.2	58.0	58.0
Railroad transportation	9.9	9.9	9.6	6.9	6.9	6.8
Transportation, except railroads	39.4	41.4	40.1	25.5	26.3	26.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.3	36.3	35.9	24.8	24.8	24.4
Communication, except U. S. postal service	22.5	22.5	22.4	15.7	15.7	15.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.5	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	400.9	419.5	396.2	221.8	229.7	215.8
Wholesale trade	91.3	92.0	87.8	56.0	56.9	55.0
Retail trade	309.6	327.5	308.4	165.8	172.8	160.8
General merchandise stores	44.7	48.4	45.3	19.3	21.2	21.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	92.6	93.7	91.4	57.5	58.0	56.8
Banking	24.4	24.4	23.8	14.5	14.5	14.0
Credit agencies except banks	12.5	12.5	12.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.8	20.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	368.4	376.4	362.8	197.5	200.6	193.3
Private hospitals	56.3	56.1	53.7	37.0	36.9	35.1
Educational services	25.4	26.8	26.8	18.1	19.1	18.8
Engineering and architectural services	21.8	21.9	21.7	9.2	9.2	9.4
Total government	406.3	417.2	430.3	213.3	218.0	226.0
Total federal government	131.9	133.3	135.2	51.9	52.7	53.8
Total state and local government	274.4	283.9	295.1	161.4	165.3	172.2
Total state government	86.8	91.6	89.0	61.7	63.7	64.2
Total local government	187.6	192.3	206.1	99.7	101.6	108.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATE IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JANUARY 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
MANUFACTURING	$330.33	$346.98	$323.59	38.1	40.3	39.9	$ 8.67	$ 8.61	$ 8.11
DURABLE GOODS	373.80	390.98	361.18	39.1	40.6	40.4	9.56	9.63	8.94
Lumber and wood products	203.52	228.84	227.50	32.0	35.7	38.3	6.36	6.41	5.94
Furniture and fixtures	217.44	233.70	208.99	36.0	38.5	36.6	6.04	6.07	5.71
Stone, clay and glass products	336.29	347.59	318.74	35.7	37.7	37.9	9.42	9.22	8.41
Primary metal industries	507.58	510.44	478.12	39.5	39.6	40.9	12.85	12.89	11.69
Fabricated metal products	340.23	367.30	327.16	40.6	44.2	41.1	8.38	8.31	7.96
Machinery except electrical	332.06	383.16	345.24	38.3	43.1	42.0	8.67	8.89	8.22
Electric and electronic equipment	314.98	312.71	279.09	40.8	41.2	39.7	7.72	7.59	7.03
Transportation equipment	415.30	434.42	422.91	41.2	40.6	40.9	10.08	10.70	10.34
Instrument and related products	258.34	260.45	241.92	36.8	38.7	42.0	7.02	6.73	5.76
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	218.40	237.16	239.95	35.0	39.2	39.4	6.24	6.05	6.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	280.81	296.40	275.97	36.9	40.0	39.2	7.61	7.41	7.04
Food and kindred products	271.50	288.16	265.88	37.5	40.7	39.1	7.24	7.08	6.80
Apparel and other textile products	172.77	192.85	184.45	30.1	35.0	35.0	5.74	5.51	5.27
Paper and allied products	299.95	316.22	264.14	40.1	43.2	39.9	7.48	7.32	6.62
Printing and publishing	323.99	353.23	317.63	36.2	39.6	37.5	8.95	8.92	8.47
Chemicals and allied products	389.23	382.73	359.60	43.2	43.1	43.8	9.01	8.88	8.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	280.77	289.57	289.59	38.2	40.9	42.4	7.35	7.08	6.83
Leather and leather products	170.76	185.76	187.11	35.5	38.7	38.9	4.81	4.80	4.81

Covers an estimated 143,000 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
MANUFACTURING	$348.81	$367.28	$339.25	38.5	40.9	40.1	$ 9.06	$ 8.98	$ 8.46
DURABLE GOODS	390.17	406.63	377.34	38.9	40.3	40.4	10.03	10.09	9.34
Stone, clay and glass products	331.90	363.92	319.06	34.9	39.3	39.1	9.51	9.26	8.16
Primary metal industries	510.44	512.03	479.76	39.6	39.6	40.9	12.89	12.93	11.73
Fabricated metal products	344.45	358.67	332.00	41.6	44.5	41.5	8.28	8.06	8.00
Machinery except electrical	299.72	333.34	307.84	37.7	40.9	41.6	7.95	8.15	7.40
Electric and electronic equipment	338.20	343.60	301.80	40.6	41.8	39.4	8.33	8.22	7.66
Transportation equipment	393.52	424.50	421.05	37.3	37.6	40.1	10.55	11.29	10.50
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	185.58	222.89	249.80	32.5	38.1	39.4	5.71	5.85	6.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	291.46	310.99	279.58	38.0	41.8	39.6	7.67	7.44	7.06
Food and kindred products	338.24	362.15	334.46	40.9	44.6	43.1	8.27	8.12	7.76
Apparel and other textile products	181.95	213.16	201.19	29.3	36.5	33.7	6.21	5.84	5.97
Paper and allied products	261.39	286.97	224.58	40.4	44.7	39.4	6.47	6.42	5.70
Printing and publishing	312.48	327.86	287.00	36.0	38.8	36.1	8.68	8.45	7.95
Chemicals and allied products	413.69	428.65	399.16	42.3	44.1	44.4	9.78	9.72	8.99
Rubber and misc. plastic products	234.72	248.78	210.94	40.4	43.8	41.2	5.81	5.68	5.12

Covers an estimated 92,700 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earnings during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

December 1981

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80
MANUFACTURING	18	23	19	7	11	8	10	10	9	64	42	30	3	6	6	54	30	18
DURABLE GOODS	16	22	19	6	9	6	9	11	11	88	49	22	4	5	4	79	38	12
Stone, clay and glass products	16	41	19	7	9	9	7	31	10	83	76	46	4	7	8	73	56	25
Primary metal industries	5	5	23	*	*	*	5	5	22	29	41	7	*	1	1	26	39	4
Fabricated metal products	33	28	17	10	12	9	23	15	7	40	49	25	7	5	5	28	33	16
Machinery, except electrical	16	12	9	7	8	4	8	3	3	29	19	14	2	3	4	20	11	5
Electric and electronic equipment	10	18	20	7	11	4	*	1	9	196	30	13	3	5	3	185	16	4
Transportation equipment	32	39	24	5	8	7	27	25	16	63	64	22	3	6	5	56	51	14
NONDURABLE GOODS	20	25	19	8	13	11	10	10	7	35	34	39	6	8	8	24	19	26
Food and kindred products	22	31	21	9	17	10	12	14	10	42	33	45	6	9	10	33	20	28
Textiles and apparel	30	46	27	9	19	13	19	25	14	45	43	89	9	13	8	32	24	75
Paper and allied products	19	8	17	2	4	10	15	2	6	48	60	29	4	4	8	40	50	14
Printing and publishing	14	21	14	12	16	12	2	4	2	16	15	18	9	8	9	2	1	6
Chemicals and allied products	22	12	15	3	3	9	17	8	6	22	34	29	3	5	4	13	21	21
Petroleum and coal products	9	7	18	*	7	*	*	*	5	368	17	42	5	*	5	363	10	29
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10	16	18	7	10	13	1	3	4	22	40	24	5	7	7	7	23	11

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80	12/81	11/81	12/80
MANUFACTURING	17	24	19	6	9	7	10	11	11	60	43	29	4	5	5	50	31	19
DURABLE GOODS	17	23	20	5	8	4	11	12	14	80	47	21	3	4	3	71	37	12
Stone, clay and glass products	26	46	20	6	4	4	16	41	15	89	74	35	4	5	5	76	56	17
Primary metal industries	6	5	24	*	*	*	5	5	23	31	42	7	*	*	*	27	40	5
Fabricated metal products	35	24	19	10	10	9	25	13	10	45	41	29	8	5	3	32	29	20
Machinery, except electrical	11	14	9	8	9	5	1	3	2	11	12	17	3	4	5	2	1	6
Electric and electronic equipment	8	15	15	4	8	2	*	*	8	168	25	12	1	3	2	160	14	4
Transportation equipment	44	57	28	*	7	5	42	39	22	91	90	28	2	4	4	83	78	19
NONDURABLE GOODS	18	24	18	7	12	10	9	11	6	32	35	42	6	7	7	21	22	29
Food and kindred products	22	31	21	7	14	8	13	16	10	28	27	31	3	4	8	20	18	16
Textiles and apparel	25	49	23	12	18	12	12	30	11	32	37	131	9	11	9	18	21	119
Paper and allied products	21	8	22	2	4	12	19	3	8	58	70	33	5	6	11	50	57	14
Printing and publishing	14	24	15	12	19	12	2	4	2	20	14	15	12	7	7	1	2	4
Chemicals and allied products	16	9	9	4	3	6	11	6	2	17	33	23	2	4	4	8	20	16
Petroleum and coal products	10	7	17	*	7	*	*	*	4	368	18	43	5	*	4	363	11	30
Rubber and misc. plastic products	5	18	22	2	8	15	1	5	6	23	58	32	4	9	9	9	36	17

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Total Initial Claims	46,987	49,762	37,483	27,428	29,738	22,119
Total Continued Claims	267,406	245,683	232,018	155,133	145,136	140,186
Total Number of Payments	265,448	240,894	228,220	153,083	139,257	132,828
Total Amount of Payments	$29,589,973	$25,925,018	$21,779,390	$17,614,930	$15,493,151	$13,080,379
Average Weekly Payment	$111.47	$107.62	$95.43	$115.07	$111.25	$98.48

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	382	341	470
Total continued claims	3,393	3,839	2,870
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	172	167	398
Total Continued claims	1,224	1,509	3,587

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY -- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
JANUARY 1982
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	509.4	532.0	520.7
Manufacturing*	23.6	23.6	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	6.1	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.1	6.0	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	485.8	508.4	496.8
Construction	29.0	33.3	34.8
Transportation and public utilities*	13.9	14.7	13.3
Trucking and warehousing	6.1	6.9	5.8
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.3	141.7	131.9
General merchandise stores	19.0	20.6	18.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.2	28.4	27.5
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	131.4	134.7	130.2
Total government	147.0	155.6	159.1
Total federal government	71.0	71.2	73.9
Total state and local government	76.0	84.4	85.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]
January 1982

Major Industry Grouping	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	103.1	109.7	105.0
Manufacturing	21.6	23.9	22.6
Food & kindred products*	7.2	8.5	8.0
Meat products	3.8	4.0	4.2
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.3	2.2	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.4	2.6	2.5
Lumber & wood products	0.8	1.1	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.0	8.3	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	81.5	85.8	82.4
Construction	5.1	6.8	6.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.9	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.9	2.9	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.3	26.2	23.8
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.4	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.8	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.0	19.4	18.3
Health services	7.7	7.6	7.3
Total government	22.6	22.7	23.7
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.1	18.2	19.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	104.4	110.0	109.6
Manufacturing	25.7	26.1	28.2
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	2.9	3.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.7	0.8	1.2
Other manufacturing	18.8	19.2	20.8
Nonmanufacturing	78.7	83.9	81.4
Construction	5.6	7.2	6.0
Transportation & public utilities	6.9	7.3	7.0
Railroad transportation	2.4	2.4	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.7	2.1	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	23.6	25.0	24.1
Wholesale trade	4.8	5.0	4.8
Retail trade*	18.8	20.0	19.3
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.6	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.0	21.8	20.6
Health services	8.5	8.5	8.3
Total government	18.0	19.0	20.3
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	15.1	16.0	17.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JANUARY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	434.8	445.5	451.6
Manufacturing	58.4	61.7	66.0
Durable Goods*	25.6	28.4	32.0
Stone, clay & glass products	3.2	3.3	3.7
Primary metal industries	7.6	7.9	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.2	3.2	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.2	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.5	4.5	4.5
Transportation equipment	2.8	5.0	7.9
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.3	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	32.8	33.3	34.0
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.2	8.4
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.9	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.1	2.0	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.5	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.3	8.4	8.6
Commercial printing	2.9	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.4	6.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	376.4	383.8	385.6
Construction	13.5	16.4	16.3
Transportation & public util.*	40.0	40.4	39.6
Railroad transportation	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	15.3	15.6	15.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	6.2	6.2
Water transportation	6.6	6.6	6.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.6	98.4	96.5
General merchandise stores	5.6	6.0	7.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.4	38.8	37.9
Banking	11.3	11.4	10.9
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	11.0
Service & mining*	105.7	106.3	104.2
Health services	35.0	35.0	33.7
Educational services	13.0	13.5	13.6
Misc. services	4.3	4.2	4.2
Total government	82.2	83.5	91.1
Total federal government	12.6	13.1	13.5
Total state & local government	69.6	70.4	77.6
Total state government	33.6	33.6	34.1
Total local government	36.0	36.8	43.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In February, Maryland's unemployment rate maintained its January record level of 9.8 percent. The previous record (since comparable estimates are available back to 1970) was 8.0 percent, reached in December of 1976 and 1981. The previous high for a February was 7.8 percent for last February. Still less than Maryland but approaching the state's rate, the nation's unadjusted unemployment rate for February amounted to 9.6 percent, up from January's rate of 9.4 percent.

Maryland's number of unemployed persons increased by an estimated 1,453 or 0.7 percent from January to total 211,526, passing January's record-breaking unemployment. A much more substantial rise in unemployment was noted during January, when the unemployment rate jumped by 1.8 percentage points and the unemployment volume rose by 36,262 persons or 20.9 percent. For 24 consecutive months, both the unemployment rate and total have exceeded their levels a year ago, with February's unemployment volume surpassing last February's by 44,900 persons. This February, unemployment essentially maintained its January level as continued claims for Unemployment Insurance increased slightly, initial claims dropped substantially, and persons exhausting their unemployment benefits multiplied.

After decreasing by an estimated 24,619 persons during January, the civilian labor force inched up by 7,400 during February. It exceeded last February's volume by 9,656 persons. Employment followed a similar pattern as it rose by 5,947 persons from January and ended four consecutive months of declining employment. For the fifth consecutive month, employment was lower than its level a year ago, lower than last February by 35,244 persons.

A return from temporary shutdown in the transportation equipment industry caused a gain in manufacturing employment during February, ending four months of decline. Weak business conditions and seasonal layoffs continued the losses in construction and trade. As universities and colleges reopened after semester breaks, employment gained in services and state/local government. Manufacturing employment has been lower than a year ago for 26 consecutive months and nonmanufacturing for 5 consecutive months. The only industries for which employment noticeably exceeds that of last February are electric/electronic equipment, trade, and services. Construction jobs have dropped from last February by an estimated 25,000, government by 19,700, and manufacturing by 12,500.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate edged up from 10.8 percent in January to 11.0 percent in February. The labor situation changed little, as employment rose slightly by an estimated 472 persons and unemployment advanced by 2,281. While initial claims for Unemployment Insurance were substantially reduced, persons exhausting their unemployment benefits increased. Employment trends followed those set statewide, with construction and trade declining over the month and with gains in services and state/local government. However, no change was observed overall in manufacturing, as losses balanced gains.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (continued)

Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched up from 12.8 percent in January to 12.9 percent in February. A sizable layoff in the rubber/plastics industry, as well as the seasonal layoffs in construction and trade, caused Carroll County's unemployment rate to jump from 10.8 percent to 12.7 percent.

Trends were stable in the Maryland suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, with the unemployment rate remaining at January's level of 5.6 percent. Seasonal layoffs continued in trade employment, while colleges and universities returning from semester breaks caused employment to advance in state/local government. Western Maryland's unemployment rate gained from 15.8 percent in January to 16.1 percent in February. Employment rose by an estimated 1,798 persons and unemployment by 846. Garrett County registered the largest change in its unemployment rate, which advanced from 22.0 percent to 23.3 percent.

As elsewhere in the state, labor market trends were erratic on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland. Some counties showed small increases in their unemployment rates and other showed small decreases. Returns from layoffs in Delaware's transportation equipment industry caused Cecil County's unemployment rate to drop from 16.9 percent in January to 13.1 percent in February. Returns from temporary shutdowns and layoffs during the snows of January also produced noticeable declines in the unemployment rates for Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Continued winter hardship resulted in higher unemployment rates for Queen Anne's and Calvert counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland, registering 1,654,400 in February, was lower by 36,600 than it was last February. For the 5th consecutive month, employment has been lower than for the corresponding month of the previous year. The 2,700 monthly increase from January was comparable to the 2,400 from last January to February. Manufacturing employment was boosted this February by return from shutdown in the transportation equipment industry. Further declines were seen in construction and trade as seasonal layoffs and less business persisted. Services and state/local government increased due to hiring at the beginning of a new semester in colleges and universities.

Manufacturing industries experienced growth of 1,600 during February, after a loss of 16,600 jobs during the period from September to January. A jump of 1,800 in transportation equipment accounted for the gain. Other industries reporting increased employment were lumber/wood products, nonelectric machinery, and food/kindred products, with gains of 200 to 300 resulting from more business and return from shutdown. Apparel/textiles gained 400 jobs. Continued less business hampered rubber/plastics products (-600), miscellaneous manufacturing (-200), and stone/clay/glass (-300). Total manufacturing was 12,500 below February, 1981, making this the 26th consecutive month of employment lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. The only industry with a notable over-the-year employment increase is electric/electronic, with 1,400 more jobs than last February. Marked declines from a year ago are noted in transportation equipment (-3,400) and stone/clay/glass (-2,200). Yearly decreases of approximately 1,000 were observed in primary metals, fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, instruments, rubber/plastic products, and chemicals.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Nonmanufacturing, representing 86.8 percent of Maryland's total non-agricultural employment, inched up by 1,100 jobs in February, after a huge seasonal decline of 48,000 in January. February's monthly gain was somewhat less than a year ago, when the gain from January was 2,700 jobs. Nonmanufacturing, 24,100 below February, 1981, continues five consecutive months of employment below the corresponding month of the previous year. Severe yearly drops occurred in government (-19,700), with local government losing 15,800 jobs. Construction is diminished by 16,400 since last February. A pattern of annual growth is maintained in trade (+5,800) and services (+6,500). Over the month, less business and continued seasonal layoffs decreased employment in construction (-1,200), transportation except railroads (-500), and retail trade (-4,700). More business, along with extensive hiring in educational services, gave services 1,600 more jobs, after four consecutive months of declining employment. State government grew by 2,200 when public colleges and universities reopened. Local government gained 3,700 jobs as community colleges returned from semester breaks. Both state and local governments continue to report employment lower than a year ago.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total employment was down by 800 jobs over the month, and 20,100 from February, 1981. In manufacturing, a boost of 1,500 in transportation equipment was modified by a loss of 700 in rubber/plastic porducts. Nonmanufacturing edged down only 700 over the month, but dropped 10,000 from last February. Retail trade took a seasonal decline of 2,100 from January, but topped February a year ago by 4,700 jobs. Services picked up 1,200 since January and gained 5,400 above last February. As in the state, both state government (+1,100) and local government (+500) picked up over the month, but continue severe retrenchment in yearly growth. Construction continued its severe declines, losing 1,300 jobs over the month and 10,100 from a year ago.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

With average weekly earnings increasing 5.4 percent over the year, Maryland's manufacturing production workers reported weekly earnings of $339.08 in February, a gain of $10.60 over January wages. The average workweek increased by 1.4 hours to 39.2 and hourly earnings inched down by 4 cents to $8.65. Return from shutdown was noted in many industries in February. Higher weekly hours, resulting from longer scheduled workweek and more business, occurred in many industries, with leather/leather products leading (+5.6 hours), followed by apparel/textiles (+4.3 hours). Increased hourly earnings, with more overtime and return from temporary shutdown, were seen in quite a few industries. Transportation equipment workers averaged hourly earnings 77 cents above those of January. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, production workers' weekly earnings rose 7.0 percent above those of last February. At $363.49, average weekly earnings topped January's wages by $14.58. Average weekly hours jumped 1.6 hours to 39.9. Noteworthy increases in hourly earnings were observed in nonelectric machinery, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, and chemicals/allied products.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports the national Consumer Price Index for February at 283.4 for all items, a modest rise of 0.3 percent over the month. Declining gasoline prices and the recession account for the slowing trend. Over last February the Consumer Price Index, used by economists as a measure of economic growth, rose by 7.7 percent, the lowest yearly advance since June, 1978. Food and beverages indexed at 275.8, increasing by only 0.8 percent from January, as compared to the 1.1 percent monthly jump in January. This reflects an easing in the prices of fruits and vegetables. Food and beverages rose by only 4.6 percent from February, 1981. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, where all items are indexed bimonthly, the measure for food at home indexed at 270.0. This represents a rise of 0.8 percent over the month and, surprisingly, a drop of 0.7 percent from last February.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in February, 1982 were down 38.9 percent from the total filed in January, as fewer workers in the primary metals and paper products industries were laid off. Continued claims were up 1.0 percent, the number of checks increased 3.2 percent, and the amount of payments rose 3.0 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $111.25.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were down 31.4 percent and continued claims were up 12.8 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were down 16.3 percent and continued claims decreased 6.0 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 35.1 percent, continued claims were up less than one percent, the number of checks increased 1.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.4 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $114.55.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

It is amazing how little change there has been over the last three years in the December applicant file composition. The Maryland Employment Service is seeing a slightly greater (3 percent 1980 and 4 percent 1979) percentage of U.I. claimants and a slightly smaller (3 percent 1980 and 1979) percentage of those under 22. All other characteristics of applicants changed by 1 percent in December 1980 and December 1979. These minor changes are no way reflected in the numbers of applicants being seen by the Maryland Employment Service. There was a 16 percent decrease when comparing December, 1981 to December, 1980. If you use the new applicants and renewals as the only indicators of the economy, this would, at first glance, appear to mean that the economy is on its way to recovery. Unfortunately, other indicators, such as the increase in discouraged workers (individuals who would no longer be using the Maryland Employment Service) explain the true state of the economy. That and policy decisions, such as the decision to no longer register food stamp applicants, explain the true reason for the decline.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (continued)

The massive declines in placements (19 percent 1980 and 21 percent 1979), referrals (41 percent 1980 and 21 percent 1979), total openings (28 percent 1980 and 37 percent 1979), total placements (20 percent 1980 and 32 percent 1979), and unfilled openings (13 percent 1980 and 27 percent 1979) tell the tale of the combined attack of the economy and the budget cuts on the Maryland Employment Service work.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1978-1981.

Maryland Occupational Staffing Patterns--Transportation, Communications, Utilities, Wholesale and Retail Trade Industries, Education, and State and Local Government.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

FEBRUARY 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	February	January**	February	January**	February	January**	February	January**	February '81
MARYLAND	2,156,319	2,148,919	1,944,793	1,938,846	211,526	210,073	9.8	9.8	7.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,083,169	1,080,416	964,299	963,827	118,870	116,589	11.0	10.8	8.8
BALTIMORE CITY	400,741	399,927	348,978	348,807	51,763	51,120	12.9	12.8	10.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	179,321	178,120	164,459	164,379	14,862	13,741	8.3	7.7	6.3
BALTIMORE*	325,775	326,464	290,801	290,659	34,974	35,805	10.7	11.0	8.5
CARROLL	48,950	47,870	42,739	42,718	6,211	5,152	12.7	10.8	10.0
HARFORD	72,184	72,311	64,728	64,696	7,456	7,615	10.3	10.5	7.7
HOWARD	56,196	55,724	52,593	52,568	3,603	3,156	6.4	5.7	4.4
D. C. AREA	756,747	755,738	714,180	713,111	42,567	42,627	5.6	5.6	4.1
CHARLES	42,149	42,040	39,455	39,396	2,694	2,644	6.4	6.3	5.0
MONTGOMERY*	328,653	328,044	314,037	313,567	14,616	14,477	4.4	4.4	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	385,945	385,655	360,688	360,148	25,257	25,507	6.5	6.6	4.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,119	144,475	123,464	121,666	23,655	22,809	16.1	15.8	12.3
ALLEGANY	35,378	34,320	29,583	28,563	5,795	5,757	16.4	16.8	12.7
FREDERICK*	46,119	45,646	39,326	38,889	6,793	6,757	14.7	14.8	9.7
GARRETT	11,563	11,367	8,871	8,869	2,692	2,498	23.3	22.0	19.4
WASHINGTON	54,059	53,142	45,684	45,345	8,375	7,797	15.5	14.7	12.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,272	10,728	8,893	8,752	2,379	1,976	21.1	18.4	14.5
ST. MARY'S	18,368	17,830	15,985	15,571	2,383	2,259	13.0	12.7	10.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,324	8,338	6,881	6,850	1,443	1,488	17.3	17.8	16.1
CECIL	29,712	30,586	25,805	25,414	3,907	5,172	13.1	16.9	10.9
DORCHESTER	15,666	15,609	13,210	13,179	2,456	2,430	15.7	15.6	15.3
KENT	7,950	7,739	6,623	6,413	1,327	1,326	16.7	17.1	12.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,390	9,138	8,022	7,947	1,368	1,191	14.6	13.0	13.7
SOMERSET	7,829	8,068	5,673	5,525	2,156	2,543	27.5	31.5	26.9
TALBOT	14,934	14,605	13,764	13,454	1,170	1,151	7.8	7.9	6.6
WICOMICO	30,024	29,980	26,101	25,618	3,923	4,362	13.1	14.5	11.7
WORCESTER	15,814	15,671	11,893	11,521	3,921	4,150	24.8	26.5	22.2
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,000	98,829	84,138	82,777	16,862	16,052	16.7	16.2	13.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	757,394	753,952	673,498	673,168	83,896	80,784	11.1	10.7	9.0
BALANCE OF STATE*	211,432	210,332	182,305	179,640	29,127	30,692	13.8	14.6	11.9
UNITED STATES[2]	108,324,000	108,014,000	97,946,000	97,831,000	10,378,000	10,183,000	9.6	9.4	8.0

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

Note: These data are on a new benchmark and are not strictly comparable with the labor force statistics previously published. Annual revisions are being made to the data for 1976-1981 and will be available upon request this spring.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

February 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEBRUARY 1982	JANUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1981	FEBRUARY 1982	JANUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1654.4	1651.7	1691.0	931.3	932.1	951.4
Manufacturing	218.1	216.5	230.6	145.6	145.7	155.7
Durable Goods	119.6	118.1	129.4	86.6	85.8	94.1
Lumber and wood products	3.2	2.9	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.9	7.2	9.1	5.4	5.4	6.5
Primary metal industries	26.5	26.6	27.8	24.8	24.8	26.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	18.1	18.2	19.1	18.0	18.0	19.0
Fabricated metal products	9.3	9.5	10.4	6.8	7.0	7.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.0	5.1	5.2	3.5	3.6	3.4
Machinery, except electrical	17.3	17.1	18.4	10.9	11.0	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	33.5	32.2	24.1	24.2	23.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.6	3.6	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	23.2	23.1	21.7	17.6	17.6	16.4
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	15.0	13.2	18.4	8.9	7.4	12.8
Ship and boat building and repair	4.7	5.3	6.8	3.6	4.3	6.0
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.7	3.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.7
Nondurable Goods	98.5	98.4	101.2	59.0	59.9	61.6
Food and kindred products	25.0	24.7	24.6	12.8	12.6	12.6
Meat products	6.3	5.9	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.8	2.9	2.4	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.5	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.1	3.1
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.8	14.4	14.7	9.0	8.9	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	3.0	2.7	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.2	9.6	7.2	7.1	7.3
Printing and publishing	23.1	23.2	23.8	12.9	12.9	13.3
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.1	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.6	13.6	14.8	10.3	10.9	11.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.7	10.1	5.2	5.9	6.2
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.7	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
February 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEBRUARY 1982	JANUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1981	FEBRUARY 1982	JANUARY 1982	FEBRUARY 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1436.3	1435.2	1460.4	785.7	786.4	795.7
Construction	75.2	76.4	91.6	34.4	35.7	44.5
Transportation and public utilities	84.1	84.7	85.4	56.0	56.5	57.8
Railroad transportation	9.5	9.5	9.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
Transportation, except railroads	38.3	38.8	40.1	24.5	25.0	26.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.3	36.4	35.9	24.8	24.8	24.4
Communication, except U. S. postal service	22.5	22.6	22.4	15.7	15.7	15.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.5	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	398.8	403.2	393.0	220.5	222.3	214.6
Wholesale trade	91.6	91.3	87.9	56.2	55.9	55.0
Retail trade	307.2	311.9	305.1	164.3	166.4	159.6
General merchandise stores	44.6	48.0	42.8	18.8	19.7	20.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	92.4	92.7	91.4	57.4	57.4	56.9
Banking	24.5	24.4	23.8	14.5	14.4	14.0
Credit agencies except banks	12.4	12.5	12.2	8.0	8.1	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.7	20.7	20.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	371.3	369.7	364.8	199.7	198.5	194.3
Private hospitals	56.5	56.4	53.9	37.2	37.1	35.3
Educational services	26.3	25.3	27.1	18.5	18.0	19.0
Engineering and architectural services	21.8	21.9	21.7	9.1	9.2	9.3
Total government	414.5	408.5	434.2	217.7	216.0	227.6
Total federal government	133.4	133.3	134.7	53.6	53.5	53.5
Total state and local government	281.1	275.2	299.5	164.1	162.5	174.1
Total state government	89.8	87.6	92.4	64.1	63.0	65.4
Total local government	191.3	187.6	207.1	100.0	99.5	108.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATE IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

February 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS January 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS February 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS January 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS February 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS January 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS February 1981
Manufacturing	$339.08	$328.48	$321.57	39.2	37.8	39.7	$ 8.65	$ 8.69	$ 8.10
DURABLE GOODS	382.31	369.97	359.70	39.7	38.7	40.1	9.63	9.56	8.97
Lumber and wood products	215.43	204.44	234.24	33.4	32.4	39.5	6.45	6.31	5.93
Furniture and fixtures	229.74	217.44	207.64	37.6	36.0	35.8	6.11	6.04	5.80
Stone, clay and glass products	332.14	329.66	324.82	37.7	35.6	38.9	8.81	9.26	8.35
Primary metal industries	512.80	507.58	481.07	40.0	39.5	40.7	12.82	12.85	11.82
Fabricated metal products	338.55	330.58	318.80	40.4	38.8	39.9	8.38	8.52	7.99
Machinery except electrical	350.24	335.62	339.36	39.8	38.8	40.4	8.80	8.65	8.40
Electric and electronic equipment	316.77	305.20	282.87	41.3	40.0	40.7	7.67	7.63	6.95
Transportation equipment	429.84	396.19	405.34	39.8	39.5	39.7	10.80	10.03	10.21
Instruments and related products	264.00	260.91	242.10	37.5	36.8	42.4	7.04	7.09	5.71
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	234.96	219.02	238.08	38.9	35.1	38.4	6.04	6.24	6.20
NONDURABLE GOODS	289.50	280.39	273.62	38.6	36.7	39.2	7.50	7.64	6.98
Food and kindred products	269.25	270.78	261.97	38.3	37.4	39.1	7.03	7.24	6.70
Apparel and other textile products	193.11	172.80	182.45	34.3	30.0	36.2	5.63	5.76	5.04
Paper and allied products	298.19	296.60	268.27	41.3	39.6	40.1	7.22	7.49	6.69
Printing and publishing	338.17	330.46	309.32	37.7	36.8	37.0	8.97	8.98	8.36
Chemicals and allied products	389.58	382.85	363.33	42.3	41.3	43.1	9.21	9.27	8.43
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.13	282.51	290.44	41.1	38.7	42.4	7.57	7.30	6.85
Leather and leather products	194.62	165.19	180.98	39.8	34.2	38.1	4.89	4.83	4.75

Covers an estimated 144,200 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS January 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS February 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS January 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS February 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS January 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS February 1981
MANUFACTURING	$363.49	$348.91	$339.65	39.9	38.3	40.1	$ 9.11	$ 9.11	$ 8.47
DURABLE GOODS	404.37	387.70	377.88	39.8	38.5	40.2	10.16	10.07	9.40
Stone, clay and glass products	350.10	336.52	316.78	38.6	35.8	40.2	9.07	9.40	7.88
Primary metal industries	515.69	508.76	483.52	40.1	39.5	40.7	12.86	12.88	11.88
Fabricated metal products	333.56	333.76	318.00	39.9	38.9	40.0	8.36	8.58	7.95
Machinery except electrical	317.10	304.38	306.41	39.1	38.0	40.8	8.11	8.01	7.51
Electric and electronic equipment	349.43	326.23	310.85	41.5	39.4	39.7	8.42	8.28	7.83
Transportation equipment	438.91	394.88	409.64	38.1	37.5	39.2	11.52	10.53	10.45
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	224.62	190.16	255.91	38.2	32.9	39.8	5.88	5.78	6.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	304.76	292.97	279.60	40.1	37.9	40.0	7.60	7.73	6.99
Food and kindred products	324.82	339.88	323.57	40.4	40.9	42.8	8.04	8.31	7.56
Apparel and other textile products	216.29	183.33	206.06	35.4	29.1	36.6	6.11	6.30	5.63
Paper and allied products	264.59	259.75	231.60	42.2	39.9	40.0	6.27	6.51	5.79
Printing and publishing	326.00	316.90	287.72	37.3	36.3	36.1	8.74	8.73	7.97
Chemicals and allied products	440.32	419.90	396.76	43.9	42.5	43.6	10.03	9.88	9.10
Rubber and misc. plastic products	260.15	233.92	213.69	43.0	40.4	41.9	6.05	5.79	5.10

Covers an estimated 92,600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

February 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Total Initial Claims	28,732	46,987	22,307	17,814	27,428	13,951
Total Continued Claims	270,157	267,406	214,088	155,693	155,133	127,243
Total Number of Payments	273,951	265,448	201,955	155,997	153,083	115,717
Total Amount of Payments	$30,476,511	$29,589,973	$19,385,070	$17,869,485	$17,614,930	$11,365,038
Average Weekly Payment	$111.25	$111.47	$95.99	$114.55	$115.07	$98.21

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	262	382	340
Total continued claims	3,826	3,393	3,149
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	144	172	315
Total Continued claims	1,150	1,224	2,994

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

	STATE OF MARYLAND		
	December 1981	December 1980	December 1979
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	14,763	17,723	13,980
Economically disadvantaged	4,733	5,879	4,302
Minority	5,963	7,325	5,521
Claimant	8,804	10,100	7,869
Female	5,618	6,958	5,507
Handicapped	716	1,003	825
Veteran	2,239	2,764	2,545
Disabled	112	110	111
Vietnam Era	967	1,098	1,041
Under 22	3,335	4,607	3,703
Over 45	1,901	2,367	1,987
PLACEMENTS	1,461	1,797	1,853
Nonagricultural	1,428	1,769	1,830
Economically disadvantaged	559	674	669
Minority	658	850	873
Handicapped	100	132	130
Veteran	300	366	435
Disabled	14	29	30
Vietnam Era	144	144	195
Short-Term	309	381	311
Economically disadvantaged	109	117	109
Minority	168	220	178
Agricultural	33	28	23
REFERRALS	3,333	5,632	4,666
Nonagricultural	3,288	5,580	4,612
Economically disadvantaged	1,093	1,812	1,533
Minority	1,509	2,557	2,246
Handicapped	211	381	317
Veteran	892	1,427	1,058
Disabled	40	78	72
Vietnam Era	395	584	468
Agricultural	45	52	54
OPENINGS UNFILLED	6,511	7,456	8,950
Nonagricultural	6,475	7,344	8,667
Agricultural	36	112	283
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES			
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	145,548	161,380	135,089
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	15,738	21,948	24,912
NONAGRICULTURAL	15,140	21,055	23,983
AGRICULTURAL	598	893	929
PLACEMENTS	5,208	6,537	7,643
NONAGRICULTURAL	5,065	6,364	7,515
AGRICULTURAL	146	182	128

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY -- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

February 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	513.0	512.7	521.9
Manufacturing*	23.5	23.6	24.0
Printing and publishing	6.1	6.1	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.1	6.1	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	489.5	489.1	497.9
Construction	29.5	29.3	34.9
Transportation and public utilities*	14.1	13.9	13.4
Trucking and warehousing	6.2	6.1	5.8
Communication, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	132.9	135.1	130.2
General merchandise stores	17.4	19.1	17.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.1	28.3	27.5
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.7	3.5
Services and mining	132.3	132.3	130.9
Total government	152.6	150.2	161.0
Total federal government	70.4	70.5	73.7
Total state and local government	82.2	79.7	87.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

February 1982

Major Industry Grouping	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	105.3	103.8	105.8
Manufacturing	23.4	22.2	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.0	7.9
Meat products	4.3	4.0	4.2
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.0	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.5	2.4	2.5
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.8	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.4	7.8	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	81.9	81.6	83.1
Construction	5.4	5.3	6.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.8	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.1	24.4	23.7
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.0	19.0	18.4
Health services	7.7	7.7	7.4
Total government	23.0	22.4	24.4
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.5	17.9	19.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	105.8	104.4	110.4
Manufacturing	25.9	25.8	28.1
Apparel & other textile products	3.1	3.0	3.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.5	0.7	1.2
Other manufacturing	19.1	18.9	20.7
Nonmanufacturing	79.9	78.6	82.3
Construction	5.6	5.7	6.0
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	7.0
Railroad transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.8	1.7	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.8	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	23.2	23.8	23.9
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	4.8
Retail trade*	18.3	18.9	19.1
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.8	21.1	20.7
Health services	8.6	8.5	8.3
Total government	18.9	17.6	21.3
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.0	14.6	18.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

February 1982

Major Industry Grouping	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	436.3	434.9	452.7
Manufacturing	60.2	58.5	66.3
Durable Goods*	27.1	25.7	32.0
Stone, clay & glass products	3.0	3.2	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.9	7.6	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.2	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.2	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.4	4.5	4.6
Transportation equipment	4.5	2.8	7.7
Misc. mfg.	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	33.1	32.8	34.3
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.2	8.4
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	4.8	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.1	2.1	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.2	8.2	8.6
Commercial printing	2.9	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	7.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	376.1	376.4	386.4
Construction	13.3	14.1	16.4
Transportation & public util.*	39.0	38.9	39.4
Railroad transportation	4.2	4.2	4.1
Transp. except railroad*	14.4	14.4	15.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.8	6.1
Water transportation	6.0	5.8	6.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	95.7	96.5	96.4
General merchandise stores	5.3	5.5	6.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.3	38.4	38.0
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.1	5.2	5.1
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	11.0
Service & mining*	106.8	105.9	105.0
Health services	35.1	35.1	33.9
Educational services	13.2	13.0	13.6
Misc. services	4.2	4.2	4.3
Total government	83.0	82.6	91.2
Total federal government	13.0	12.9	13.6
Total state & local government	70.0	69.7	77.6
Total state government	33.8	33.7	33.8
Total local government	36.2	36.0	43.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment

(in thousands)
State of Maryland

October-December 1981

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1706.6	1709.0	1708.3	749.8	744.3	740.7	--	--	--
Manufacturing	223.4	227.3	231.1	68.8	70.4	71.4	147.5	151.4	155.0
Durable Goods	122.9	125.8	129.0	28.4	29.6	30.1	79.5	82.6	85.4
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.4	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Furniture & fixtures	3.0	3.1	3.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	8.0	8.1	8.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.2	6.3	6.8
Primary metal industries	27.3	27.6	28.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	20.9	21.4	22.3
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.7	9.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
Machinery except electrical	17.6	17.7	18.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	11.5	11.6	12.0
Electric & electronic equip.	32.4	33.8	33.7	13.0	13.6	13.5	14.2	15.7	15.8
Transportation equip.	16.1	16.4	16.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.9	11.2	11.6
Instruments & misc. mfg.	5.6	6.0	6.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.5	4.5
Nondurable Goods	100.5	101.5	102.1	40.4	40.8	41.3	68.0	68.8	69.6
Food & kindred products	25.3	25.4	25.6	8.2	8.4	8.5	15.6	15.7	16.0
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.6	14.8	14.8	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6
Paper & allied products	9.5	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	7.4	7.8	8.0
Printing & publishing	23.6	23.5	23.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	14.0	13.9	13.8
Chemicals & allied products	13.6	13.7	14.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	8.5	8.6	8.9
Petroleum & coal products	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.1	10.2	10.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	7.1	7.3	7.3
Leather & leather products	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	1483.2	1481.7	1477.2	681.0	673.9	669.3	--	--	--
Contract construction	88.8	93.3	96.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	87.6	86.5	86.2	22.4	22.0	22.2	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	41.4	40.6	40.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.3	36.3	36.3	13.6	13.5	13.5	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	419.5	413.5	407.7	186.8	182.5	178.8	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.0	91.6	91.2	24.3	24.2	24.1	--	--	--
Retail trade	327.5	321.9	316.5	162.5	158.3	154.7	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	48.4	46.8	44.8	35.9	34.1	32.5	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	93.7	93.2	93.3	54.0	53.6	53.6	--	--	--
Services & mining	376.4	378.8	380.0	209.6	209.3	209.8	--	--	--
Total government	417.2	416.4	413.8	201.2	199.3	197.6	--	--	--
Total federal government	133.3	133.6	133.5	61.1	60.9	61.2	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	283.9	282.8	280.3	140.1	138.4	136.4	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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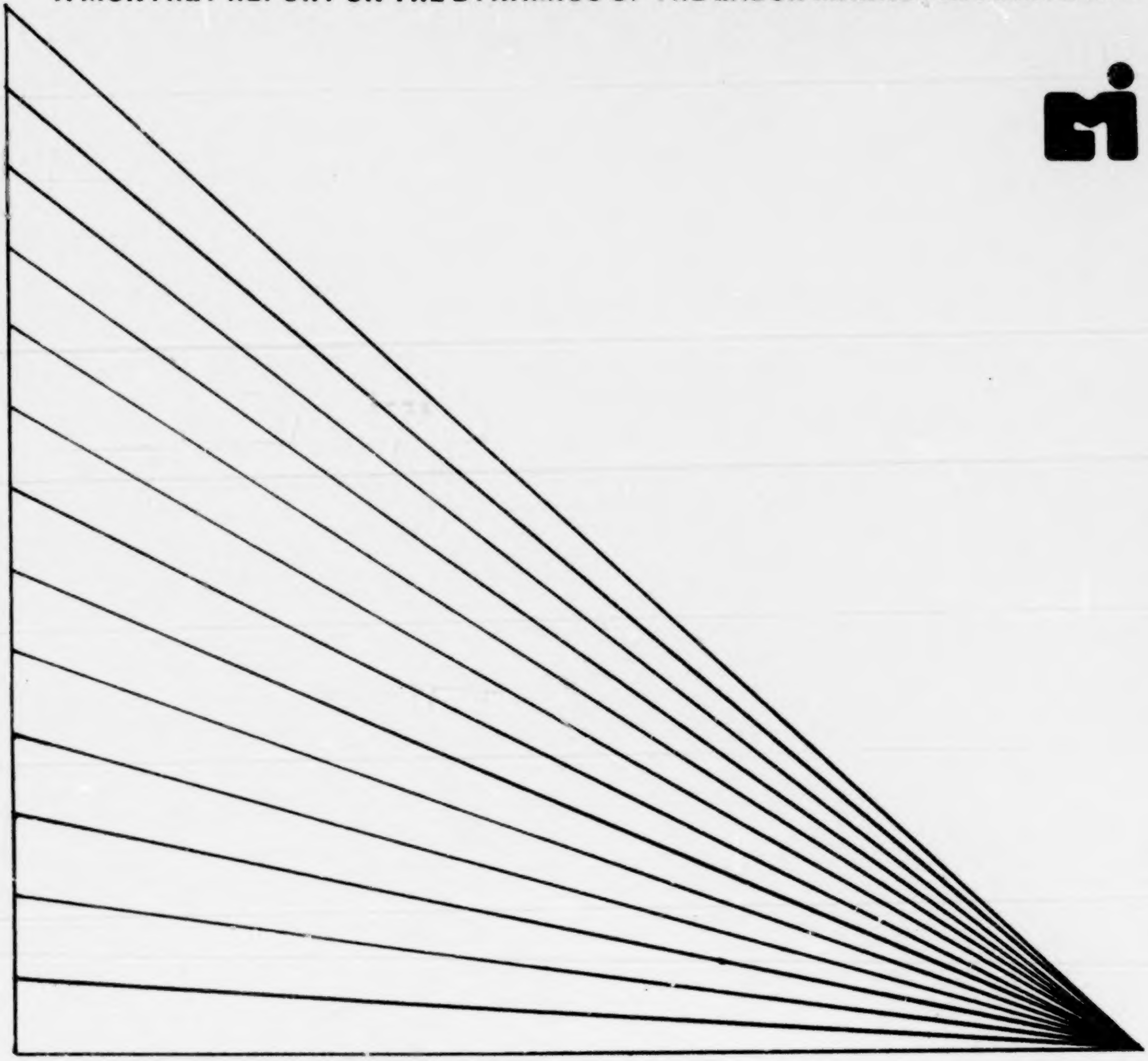
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1982

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

After record-breaking unemployment in January and February, Maryland's unemployment rate declined to 9.5 percent in March from 9.7 percent in February. Still, unemployment is significantly higher than the previous March record of 7.2 percent registered in March 1981.

For the 25th consecutive month, both the unemployment volume and rate were higher than their levels a year ago, with unemployment exceeding last March by an estimated 52,035 persons. Last March, unemployment subsided from February to a greater extent than this March, as the monthly decline amounted to only an estimated 2,511 persons this March. This does mark the second consecutive month of declining unemployment, even though the unemployment volume remains at record-breaking levels. A reduction in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance occurred from February. However, persons exhausting their unemployment benefits continue to increase. The nation's March unemployment rate equaled Maryland's, after two months of slightly lower unemployment than Maryland's.

The state's civilian labor force and employment gained for the second consecutive month, with the labor force up from February by 22,616 persons and employment up by 25,127. This did mark the 6th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago, with it lower than the preceding March by an estimated 30,374 persons and lower even than in March, 1980. Higher unemployment levels continue to produce a larger labor force than a year ago, larger than last March by 21,661 persons. Employment has begun its annual spring recovery from the post-Christmas doldrums. Even though poor business conditions in March caused layoffs in the steel industry, seasonal hiring began in construction, eating/drinking places, amusement/recreation services, agriculture and agricultural services, and local government. Depressed employment conditions do persist, since manufacturing employment has been lower than a year ago for 27 consecutive months, construction for 25, and government for 14. However, annual gains have continued unhindered in trade and services.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's March unemployment rate remained at its February level of 10.8 percent. Employment advanced by an estimated 9,227 persons and unemployment inched up by 581. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance decreased, while initial claims and persons exhausting their benefits increased. Like statewide, seasonal hiring in construction, eating/drinking places, agriculture, and local government outnumbered layoffs in steel manufacturing. Unlike the state, little seasonal hiring was noted in services. Baltimore City's unemployment rate also stayed at its February level of 12.8 percent. Only Carroll County among the Baltimore area's counties showed a significant change. Seasonal influences and a manufacturing firm's return from temporary shutdown caused the county's unemployment rate to drop from 12.5 percent to 11.4 percent.

Unemployment in the Maryland suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area inched down from 5.6 percent in February to 5.5 percent in March. Employment scored a small seasonal advance with hiring in construction, amusement/recreation services, agricultural services, and local government. Unemployment was reduced as claims for Unemployment Insurance receded.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate showed a more notable decline from 15.8 percent to 15.3 percent. Scattered instances of seasonal hiring were observed, and the unemployment volume subsided. All four of the area's counties demonstrated lower unemployment rates, particularly Garrett County. Its rate fell from 22.4 percent to 21.0 percent. The start of spring recovery also caused all 11 of the Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore counties to exhibit lower unemployment and higher employment. Hiring began in agriculture, construction, eating/drinking places, and other seasonal businesses. Recalls in Delaware's transportation equipment industry contributed to a decline in Cecil County's unemployment rate from 13.0 percent to 10.8 percent. Seasonal influences produced noticeable drops in the unemployment rates for Calvert, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties. In March, the lowest unemployment rate statewide was 4.4 percent for Montgomery County and the highest was 26.2 percent for Somerset County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

In March, total nonagricultural employment in Maryland gained 9,400 jobs over the month to register 1,662,600, yet failed to meet year-ago estimates by 43,900. This marks the 6th consecutive month of employment below the corresponding month of the previous year, with the gap widened by 6,100 since February. The increase from a month ago was considerably less than last March, when a more sizable 15,500 monthly gain was reported. In March, 1981, a gain in manufacturing employment was brought about by extensive hiring in primary metals and ship/boat building/repair; whereas, drastic layoffs in primary metals have caused declining manufacturing employment this March. In construction and services, seasonal hiring occurred in greater proportions a year ago; however in trade, seasonal growth is comparable for both years. A positive current trend is noted in local government, which remained stable in March, 1981, but shows a substantial increase this month.

Resuming a declining trend established in October, 1981, broken only by the 2,400 increase this February, manufacturing dropped an estimated 2,000 jobs in March. The reported 216,900 job count had receded by 15,700 from March, 1981, marking 27 consecutive months of employment below the corresponding month a year ago. Less business in primary metal industries, where jobs dropped 1,500 since February, accounted for a great portion of the monthly decline. Employment has dropped by 2,900 since last March. Stone/clay/glass gained 400 due to scattered hiring, after a 2,100 job loss from September to February. Less business, with a 500 job layoff, was reported in electric/electronic equipment. Yet, this industry exceeds last March by 700 jobs. Food/ kindred products went down 300 with less business in beverage industries. Printing/publishing, down 1,200 since March, 1981, diminished by 400 from February. Positive movement was observed in rubber/plastic products, where return from layoff increased the work force by 300.

Nonmanufacturing, comprising 87 percent of total nonagricultural employment, rose an estimated 11,400 in March, to 1,445,700 jobs. Last year, the gain during March was a greater 13,500. Lower than the corresponding month of last year for 6 consecutive months, nonmanufacturing fell short of last March by 28,200 jobs. Over the month, seasonal hiring increased construction, amusement/recreation services, agricultural services, eating/drinking establishments, and local government. After 7 consecutive months of declining jobs, construction gained 3,000 jobs, mainly among heavy construction contractors. From July, 1981 to February 1982, the construction industry lost 25,300 jobs. Last March, a much more substantial 4,200 rise from February was noted. Construction fell 17,900 below March a year ago, marking 25 consecutive months of employment lower than the previous year. Transportation except railroads inched up by 300 when hiring in motor freight/warehousing exceeded layoffs in water transportation. A healthy 2,400 gain was seen in trade, which reports jobs 5,000 above last March. Extensive seasonal hiring by eating/drinking places outnumbered continued layoffs by general merchandise stores. Finance/insurance/real estate added 400 jobs with accelerated activity in real estate and insurance carriers. Services took on an extra 1,700 with seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, agricultural services, and amusement/recreation services outnumbering layoffs in business services. However, this gain was far below the 5,000 monthly escalation last March. Services continues to exceed year-ago levels, in March by 3,100 jobs. Government jobs grew by 3,600 over the month, as state government (+400) and local government (+3,100) continued to add to their ranks with further staffing at public colleges and universities, community colleges, and local government agencies.

Total nonagricultural employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area expanded to 933,300, growing 2,900 from February but dropping 25,700 below March, 1981. Manufacturing was 1,600 short of the February level and 12,600 below last March. Primary metals, heavily concentrated in the metro area, suffered the most extensive decline (-1,500) from February. Nonmanufacturing grew by 4,500 from February, but remained 13,100 below last March. Construction is 10,400 below March, 1981, but shows an increase of 1,800 over the month. State/local government took on 1,300 jobs from February, and trade added 1,100. Essentially no change was observed in services, compared to a seasonal gain of 1,700 statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries earned average weekly pay of $336.80 in March, a decrease of $1.89 from February due mainly to recall of lower-paid workers and less overtime. At 39.3, average weekly hours rose by a mere 0.1 hours; while average hourly earnings dropped 7 cents to $8.57. Sizable decreases in hourly earnings from February were observed in furniture/fixtures, primary metals, chemicals, rubber/plastics, and leather. Wage increases were reported in electric/electronic equipment and nonelectric machinery. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, at $359.70, average weekly earnings were $2.08 lower than February earnings. More overtime brought weekly hours up 0.3 to 40.1 hours. Recall of lower-paid workers, especially in primary metal industries, caused a 12 cent drop in average hourly pay to $8.97. Over the year, weekly wages rose by 3.8 percent in the Metropolitan Area and by a lesser 2.8 percent statewide.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Consumer Price Index, reflecting a reduction in gasoline, housing, and food costs, declined by 0.1 percent in March to 283.1. Goods and services that cost 10 dollars in 1967 now cost $28.31. The March index sets inflation at 6.8 percent from last March, with economic advisers predicting rates below 6.0 percent before the year ends. Food and beverages indexed at 275.6 nationally, a 0.1 percent drop from February and up only 4.0 percent since March, 1981. The sharp decline this month is attributed to reduced costs of fresh fruits and vegetables. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, all items were reported at an index of 281.9, a 0.1 percent drop from January, with an annual inflation rate of 4.3 percent, a very positive change from the 6.7 percent annual rate in January. The food and beverages index was reported at 270.5, up 0.2 percent over two months and up only 0.6 percent since last March.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in March, 1982 increased 7.6 percent as layoffs occurred in the chemical, primary metals, and electrical equipment industries. Continued claims were up 18.0 percent, the number of checks rose 11.6 percent, and the amount of payments was up 12.0 percent. The average weekly benefit amount increased slightly to $111.56.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 19.8 percent and continued claims rose 14.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims rose 58.3 percent and continued claims were up 24.1 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the state-wide activities. Initial claims increased 11.3 percent, continued claims rose 20.5 percent, the number of checks increased 13.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 13.3 percent. The average weekly benefit amount increased slightly to $114.82.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

There has been a thirty-one percent decrease in total openings when comparing the first six months of 1981 fiscal year to the first six months of 1982 fiscal year. This is generally attributable to depressed economic conditions. Applicants available anytime this fiscal year have decreased by 13 percent. While this appears to contradict economic news on the present recession, the decrease in applicants can generally be attributed to registration policy changes necessitated by substantial operating budget reductions.

The composition of new applicants and renewals has changed slightly when comparing March, 1982 to March, 1981. There is a higher percentage of applicants who are U.I. claimants, minority or over 45; and a lower percentage of applicants who are ecnomically disadvantaged, female, or under 22. The percentage of applicants who are over 45 or under 22 can generally be attributable to changing demographics in these two age groups. The percentage of applicants, who are UI claimants or minority can generally be attributable to recession and rising or high unemployment rates.

While 13 percent of the total openings remains unfilled in March, 1982, March, 1981 had 16 percent of the total openings remaining unfilled. These unfilled openings, inspite, of the numbers of people unemployed, may be because of extremely low wages offered by employers, inaccessablity of jobs (e.g. applicants located in Baltimore City - jobs located in Worcester County), require highly skilled individuals in low supply or are generally unacceptable because of work conditions.

RECENT TRENDS IN MARYLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1982

Maryland's annual average unemployment rate of 7.3 percent for 1981 is the highest yearly rate in the period for which comparable data are available (back to 1970). Compared with the rest of the country, however, Maryland's rate was about average, with 24 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia showing higher rates for 1981 than did Maryland. In fact, the U.S. rate of 7.6 percent was somewhat higher than Maryland's. Among our neighboring states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, only Virginia registered a rate for 1981 lower than Maryland's (6.1 percent). Highest was the 10.7 percent rate in West Virginia.

In January, 1982, Maryland's unemployment rate jumped to a record level of 9.8 percent, then receded slightly to 9.7 percent in February. Even though the rate was substantially higher than the previous record of 8.0 percent for December, 1981, the other states must have experienced a similar worsening of labor market conditions. Twenty-one of the 50 states and the District of Columbia had higher rates than Maryland for January.

Since 1977, the trend in Maryland has been for the February unemployment rate to be somewhat higher than the annual average for the year. If the relationship of February to the annual average for 1981 holds true for this year, the 1982 annual average can be estimated at more than 9 percent. The previous peak annual rate was 7.3 percent for 1981. Even during the recession of 1975-1977, the peak rate was only 6.9 percent for 1975. So, the current recession is having a considerably greater impact on the labor force than did the previous recession.

The previous peak for a February was 7.8 percent for February, 1981, and the peak February rate in the last recession was 7.7 percent in 1977. If you judge by unemployment trends, the current recession can be said to have started in March, 1980. Beginning with that month and for 23 subsequent months through this February, the unemployment rate and unemployment volume have both exceeded their levels for the corresponding month the previous year. This February's estimated unemployment volume of 208,619 persons surpassed last February's by 41,993 persons, and the unemployment rate was higher by 1.9 percentage points. In February, 1977, during the depths of the previous recession, the unemployment volume was only 70 percent of what it is currently. Though the labor force has grown by 13 percent since February, 1977, unemployment has climbed more rapidly by 42 percent.

Since 1970, the civilian labor force has grown each year, even during the recession of 1975-1977. However, the growth from 1980 to 1981 is solely due to unemployment advances. Unemployment climbed by 16,000 from 1980 to 1981, while employment declined by 8,000. This is the first time during the 12-year period that employment has shown a yearly decrease.

As of February, 1982, employment has been lower than the corresponding month a year ago for five consecutive months, lower now than in February, 1981, by an estimated 36,471 persons. The reason for this new trend is the weakness in nonmanufacturing employment, which also has been lower than the preceding year for five consecutive months. According to estimates of nonagricultural payroll employment, nonmanufacturing employment was lower this February than a year ago by 26,100 jobs. The bulk of this decline

RECENT TRENDS IN MARYLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1982 (Continued)

was in government (lower than last February by 20,400 jobs), particularly local government (lower by 15,800 jobs). For 13 consecutive months, government jobs have been lower than the previous year.

Construction is also contributing to the nonmanufacturing decline. As of February, construction had been lower than a year ago for 24 consecutive months, being lower than last February by an estimated 16,700 jobs. It has been declining monthly for 7 months, losing 25,300 jobs since July, 1981. Manufacturing is another weak point in the state's economy. Employment has been lower than a year ago for 26 consecutive months, being lower than February, 1981 by 11,700 jobs. Weakest of the manufacturing industry groups are transportation equipment, stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, instruments, chemicals, and rubber/plastics. The only notable gain from February, 1981, was observed in electric/electronic equipment manufacturing. Among the nonmanufacturing industries, trade and services continue to post annual gains.

TRENDS IN NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, 1978-1981
MARYLAND AND THE BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

During 1978-1981, modest gains in nonagricultural payroll employment were noted in Maryland. Total employment, registering 1,710,100, was 5.2 percent higher in 1981, gaining 84,300 jobs over the four-year period. Between 1978 and 1979, employment rose by 4.0 percent, but slowed to a low 1.2 percent growth rate between 1979 and 1980, and dropped by 1.0 percent in 1981. Similarly, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area's employment increased 5.5 percent during 1978-1981.

Maryland's manufacturing employment, representing 13.5 percent of total nonagricultural employment in 1981, grew from 241,500 in 1978 to 246,900 in 1979, but declined to 236,700 in 1980 and fell even further to 231,000 in 1981, disclosing a 4.5 percent decrease over the 1978-1981 period. In the Metropolitan Area, a 6.4 percent decline was noted.

Nonmanufacturing employment, comprising 86.5 percent of the total in 1981, displayed constant growth in the state. At 1,479,100, a 6.8 percent growth rate was seen during 1978-1981, with the greatest increase in 1979. Due to recession in 1981, growth slowed to 0.3 percent from 1980 to 1981. Nonmanufacturing gained by a greater 8.1 percent in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. Growth has been centered in the trade, services, and government industries.

Among manufacturing industries statewide, electric/electronic equipment was the only industry which displayed remarkable growth. Making up 14.2 percent of total manufacturing, this industry increased 18.0 percent, with the greatest jump in employment occurring between 1979 and 1980. The only other manufacturing industries showing positive movement were printing/publishing and chemicals/allied products. Both of these industries grew steadily from 1978 through 1980, declined during recessionary 1981, yet reported some growth from 1978. Primary metals, second only to electric/electronic equipment in volume of employment and representing 12.3 percent of all manufacturing in Maryland, had a spurt of growth in 1979, picking up 1,100 jobs from the previous year. It has been on the decrease since then, losing 2.3 percent from 1980 to 1981 and dropping by 8.0 percent since 1978. Food/kindred products, following primary metals in volume of employment, inched up 0.7 percent in 1979. It has been losing jobs since, with a 4.7 percent drop from 1980 to 1981. Apparel/textiles, with 17,300 jobs in 1978, has reported dwindling employment each year, losing 600 jobs in 1981. Paper/allied products, furniture/fixtures, and nonelectric machinery follow similar trends. In 1979, gains were observed in lumber/wood products, stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, and rubber/plastic products; but all these industries have been on the decline for the past two years.

In nonmanufacturing, construction was the only industry which reported declining employment. Construction rose 5,700 between 1978 and 1979, but has been receding since, losing 6.0 percent over the four years. Government employment, which constitutes 28.5 percent of total nonmanufacturing, had gained 8.2 percent during 1978-1980, but receded by 3.1 percent in 1981. Federal government accounts for 9.1 percent of state nonmanufacturing and has increased by 2.0 percent during 1978-1981, even though a loss occurred in 1979 due to diminished employment in nondefense industries. State government expanded by 11,700 from 1978 to 1980, then dropped by 4,500 jobs in 1981. Local government followed similar trends. Wholesale/retail trade, 27.4 percent of all nonmanufacturing, has shown a steady climb of 3.6 percent during 1978-1981. Retail trade picked up 7,800 jobs, with a sizable upturn of 4,700 in 1979. Services/mining, representing 25.5 percent of all nonmanufacturing, grew at a steady pace, adding 57,700 jobs with a 7.6 percent gain in 1979. Finance/insurance/real estate added 6,900 jobs during 1978-1981, while transportation/communication/public utilities gained 1,900.

During 1978-1981, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area constituted 56.0 percent of all state employment, 67.3 percent of manufacturing, and 54.2 percent of nonmanufacturing. Manufacturing made up 16.2 percent of total employment for the metro area. Industries in manufacturing reporting growth were electric/electronic equipment, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastic products. In electric/electronic equipment, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area boasts 73.2 percent of state employment. Climbing at a steady rate, this industry's net percent gain was 17.6, with 6.4 percent growth in 1979. Printing/publishing, the area's third largest industry in 1981 and representing 55.9 percent of state employment in this category, picked up 11.5 percent between 1978 and 1980. It dropped slightly in 1981, gaining 8.2 percent over the four years. Primary metals, almost totally contained in the Baltimore Metro Area and having 93.7 percent of state employment in this industry, rose by 1,400 jobs in 1979 but dropped each year hence, losing 2,800 in 1980 and 900 in 1981. Food/kindred products, with 51.0 percent of state employment, has shown a 16.4 net percent drop since 1978, with a drastic loss of 1,300 jobs in 1980. Chemicals/allied products took a reverse trend from the state. After a gain of 400 in 1980, this industry lost 500 in 1981, falling 100 below the 1978-1979 level. Other manufacturing industries with large percentages of state employment are fabricated metals (71.6 percent), transportation equipment (66.5 percent), and paper/allied products (77.3 percent), each showing reduced employment during 1978-1981.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's nonmanufacturing constituted 54.2 percent of total nonmanufacturing in 1981, having a net percent rise of 8.1 from 1978. As with the state, construction was the only industry in this sector reporting a loss of jobs. The year, 1979, was a good year for area construction, with a 11.6 percent increase from 1978. A 4.1 percent loss was noted in 1980, followed by an enormous 11.7 percent reduction in 1981. Transportation, communications, and public utilities in the metro area comprises a greater portion of nonmanufacturing than it does for the whole state. Modest growth is seen here, with a gain of 2.1 percent in 1979. Trade accounted for 27.6 percent of the Area's nonmanufacturing in 1981 and represents 54.7 percent of the state's trade employment. Trade grew from 202,400 in 1978 to 221,800 in 1981, following state trends. Government, 27.4 percent of all nonmanufacturing for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area in 1981, had dwindled from 28.3 percent in 1978. In 1980, government rose to 227,700, but lost 3.3 percent the next year. State government showed yearly growth, with a 15.9 percent rise during the four years. Local government grew by 5.8 percent from 1978 to 1980, dropping slightly below the 1978 level in 1981. Services made up 24.8 percent of metro's nonmanufacturing in 1981, showing steady growth and increasing 15.7 percent during 1978-1981. In finance/insurance/real estate, 61.8 percent of all the state's employment lies in the metropolitan area. Growth patterns are similar to those of the state, with a 9.5 percent gain during 1978-1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MARCH 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH '81
MARYLAND	2,174,801	2,152,135	1,968,693	1,943,566	206,108	208,619	9.5	9.7	7.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,090,403	1,080,595	972,658	963,431	117,745	117,164	10.8	10.8	8.0
BALTIMORE CITY	403,463	399,662	352,003	348,664	51,460	50,998	12.8	12.8	10.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,630	179,078	165,885	164,311	14,745	14,767	8.2	8.2	5.7
BALTIMORE*	328,782	324,947	293,322	290,540	35,460	34,407	10.8	10.6	7.7
CARROLL	48,658	48,789	43,110	42,701	5,548	6,088	11.4	12.5	8.0
HARFORD	72,448	72,027	65,289	64,670	7,159	7,357	9.9	10.2	6.9
HOWARD	56,424	56,093	53,049	52,546	3,375	3,547	6.0	6.3	4.0
D. C. AREA	764,857	756,279	722,953	713,950	41,904	42,329	5.5	5.6	4.1
CHARLES	42,539	42,114	39,940	39,442	2,599	2,672	6.1	6.3	4.8
MONTGOMERY*	332,447	328,434	317,895	313,936	14,552	14,498	4.4	4.4	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	389,870	385,730	365,118	360,571	24,752	25,159	6.3	6.5	4.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,425	146,581	124,881	123,390	22,544	23,191	15.3	15.8	11.0
ALLEGANY	35,411	35,208	29,834	29,496	5,577	5,712	15.7	16.2	12.1
FREDERICK*	46,205	45,980	39,853	39,315	6,352	6,665	13.7	14.5	8.4
GARRETT	11,444	11,446	9,041	8,879	2,403	2,567	21.0	22.4	17.3
WASHINGTON	54,365	53,947	46,153	45,700	8,212	8,247	15.1	15.3	11.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,539	11,227	9,310	8,888	2,229	2,339	19.3	20.8	14.3
ST. MARY'S	18,670	18,313	16,418	15,977	2,252	2,336	12.1	12.8	9.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,523	8,281	7,191	6,874	1,332	1,407	15.6	17.0	14.3
CECIL	29,833	29,681	26,602	25,825	3,231	3,856	10.8	13.0	7.4
DORCHESTER	16,058	15,608	13,675	13,199	2,383	2,409	14.8	15.4	13.8
KENT	8,061	7,921	6,954	6,619	1,107	1,302	13.7	16.4	10.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,537	9,348	8,426	8,018	1,111	1,330	11.6	14.2	11.8
SOMERSET	8,056	7,791	5,945	5,670	2,111	2,121	26.2	27.2	26.2
TALBOT	15,286	14,898	14,288	13,754	998	1,144	6.5	7.7	6.5
WICOMICO	30,645	29,938	26,870	26,084	3,775	3,854	12.3	12.9	11.0
WORCESTER	15,909	15,722	12,522	11,887	3,387	3,835	21.3	24.4	19.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,220	100,601	85,028	84,075	16,192	16,526	16.0	16.4	12.2
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	761,621	755,648	679,336	672,891	82,285	82,757	10.8	11.0	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	214,656	210,842	188,141	182,237	26,515	28,605	12.4	13.6	10.6
UNITED STATES[2]	108,761,000	108,324,000	98,471,000	97,946,000	10,290,000	10,378,000	9.5	9.6	7.7

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

Note: These data are on a new benchmark and are not strictly comparable with the labor force statistics previously published. Annual revisions are being made to the data for 1976-1981 and will be available upon request this spring.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MARCH 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1662.6	1653.2	1706.5	933.3	930.4	959.0
Manufacturing	216.9	218.9	232.6	144.8	146.4	157.4
Durable Goods	118.4	119.6	130.8	85.5	86.6	95.4
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.2	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	6.9	9.2	5.6	5.4	6.6
Primary metal industries	25.0	26.5	28.3	23.3	24.8	26.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	16.7	18.1	19.6	16.6	18.0	19.5
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.4	10.2	7.1	6.8	7.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.5
Machinery, except electrical	17.2	17.3	18.6	10.8	11.0	11.4
Special industry machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.0	33.5	32.3	23.9	24.1	23.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.6	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	23.2	23.2	21.7	17.6	17.6	16.4
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	15.1	15.0	19.1	8.9	8.8	13.4
Ship and boat building and repair	4.8	4.7	7.4	3.7	3.6	6.5
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.7	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.7
Nondurable Goods	98.5	99.3	101.8	59.3	59.8	62.0
Food and kindred products	24.7	25.0	24.8	12.7	12.8	12.8
Meat products	6.3	6.3	6.3	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.8	2.4	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.6	14.8	15.0	8.9	9.0	9.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.9	3.0	3.3	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.2	9.5	7.0	7.1	7.3
Printing and publishing	22.7	23.1	23.9	12.7	12.9	13.3
Newspapers	6.0	6.1	6.0	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.6	13.6	14.8	10.1	10.3	11.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.2	9.9	10.1	6.2	6.0	6.2
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.6	1.7	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1445.7	1434.3	1473.9	788.5	784.0	801.6
Construction	77.9	74.9	95.8	36.1	34.3	46.5
Transportation and public utilities	83.8	83.5	86.1	55.6	55.6	58.4
Railroad transportation	8.8	8.8	9.4	6.3	6.2	6.7
Transportation, except railroads	38.7	38.4	40.7	24.6	24.6	27.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.3	36.3	36.0	24.7	24.8	24.5
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.5	22.5	22.5	15.7	15.7	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.5	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	400.9	398.5	395.9	221.5	220.4	215.8
Wholesale trade	92.0	91.5	88.5	56.4	56.2	55.1
Retail trade	308.9	307.0	307.4	165.1	164.2	160.7
General merchandise stores	43.2	44.5	42.2	18.1	18.8	19.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	92.8	92.4	92.0	57.6	57.4	57.1
Banking	24.4	24.4	23.8	14.5	14.5	14.0
Credit agencies except banks	12.3	12.4	12.2	8.0	8.1	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.7	21.1	16.0	15.9	16.0
Services and mining	372.9	371.2	369.8	199.2	199.1	196.5
Private hospitals	56.3	56.4	54.1	37.2	37.1	35.4
Educational services	26.5	26.3	27.3	18.7	18.5	19.1
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.8	21.7	9.0	9.1	9.2
Total government	417.4	413.8	434.3	218.5	217.2	227.3
Total federal government	133.3	133.2	134.4	53.4	53.5	53.4
Total state and local government	284.1	280.6	299.9	165.1	163.7	173.9
Total state government	89.7	89.3	92.8	63.9	63.6	65.3
Total local government	194.4	191.3	207.1	101.2	100.1	108.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MARCH 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1981
Manufacturing	$336.80	$338.69	$327.60	39.3	39.2	40.0	$ 8.57	$ 8.64	$ 8.19
DURABLE GOODS	381.60	384.24	368.15	40.0	39.9	40.5	9.54	9.63	9.09
Lumber and wood products	225.21	216.05	237.37	35.3	33.6	39.3	6.38	6.43	6.04
Furniture and fixtures	247.70	229.59	202.88	41.7	37.7	34.8	5.94	6.09	5.83
Stone, clay and glass products	359.48	332.14	349.42	40.3	37.7	42.2	8.92	8.81	8.28
Primary metal industries	498.23	513.20	497.95	39.2	40.0	41.6	12.71	12.83	11.97
Fabricated metal products	350.61	345.61	316.00	41.2	40.9	40.0	8.51	8.45	7.90
Machinery except electrical	354.56	351.35	337.00	40.2	40.2	39.6	8.82	8.74	8.51
Electric and electronic equipment	329.85	318.72	281.80	41.7	41.5	40.2	7.91	7.68	7.01
Transportation equipment	425.32	434.28	418.88	39.2	40.1	40.2	10.85	10.83	10.42
Instruments and related products	271.16	264.00	247.96	38.3	37.5	42.9	7.08	7.04	5.78
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	221.84	231.81	243.79	37.6	38.7	39.9	5.90	5.99	6.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	286.80	287.23	275.49	38.6	38.4	39.3	7.43	7.48	7.01
Food and kindred products	263.84	267.02	260.63	37.8	38.2	38.9	6.98	6.99	6.70
Apparel and other textile products	193.70	191.98	192.98	34.9	34.1	37.4	5.55	5.63	5.16
Paper and allied products	302.74	293.04	269.05	41.7	41.1	39.8	7.26	7.13	6.76
Printing and publishing	339.96	336.00	316.09	37.9	37.5	37.1	8.97	8.96	8.52
Chemicals and allied products	380.88	394.24	351.90	41.4	42.3	42.5	9.20	9.32	8.28
Rubber and misc. plastic products	294.76	301.10	296.65	40.6	40.8	42.5	7.26	7.38	6.98
Leather and leather products	187.78	190.90	188.58	39.7	38.8	39.7	4.73	4.92	4.75

Covers an estimated 144,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS February 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS February 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1981
MANUFACTURING	$359.70	$361.78	$346.68	40.1	39.8	40.5	$ 8.97	$ 9.09	$ 8.56
DURABLE GOODS	404.61	404.37	387.06	40.3	39.8	40.7	10.04	10.16	9.51
Stone, clay and glass products	386.97	350.10	332.39	42.2	38.6	43.0	9.17	9.07	7.73
Primary metal industries	499.80	514.80	502.07	39.2	40.0	41.7	12.75	12.87	12.04
Fabricated metal products	352.56	342.63	313.61	40.9	40.5	39.9	8.62	8.46	7.86
Machinery except electrical	323.18	318.37	303.00	39.8	39.5	40.4	8.12	8.06	7.50
Electric and electronic equipment	362.53	349.43	311.65	42.5	41.5	39.7	8.53	8.42	7.85
Transportation equipment	452.37	438.91	421.88	39.2	38.1	39.8	11.54	11.52	10.60
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	202.94	218.31	262.28	36.5	38.1	40.6	5.56	5.73	6.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	296.11	300.49	282.20	39.8	39.8	40.2	7.44	7.55	7.02
Food and kindred products	315.95	320.80	320.38	40.3	40.1	42.1	7.84	8.00	7.61
Apparel and other textile products	203.82	212.71	212.24	34.9	35.1	37.3	5.84	6.06	5.69
Paper and allied products	269.84	257.69	235.81	42.9	41.9	39.9	6.29	6.15	5.91
Printing and publishing	328.23	324.63	290.91	38.3	37.1	36.5	8.57	8.75	7.97
Chemicals and allied products	419.02	434.59	396.88	40.8	43.2	44.0	10.27	10.06	9.02
Rubber and misc. plastic products	250.38	260.32	220.50	42.8	43.1	42.0	5.85	6.04	5.25

Covers an estimated 92,296 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MARCH 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Total Initial Claims	30,927	28,732	19,184	19,821	17,814	11,334
Total Continued Claims	318,819	270,157	220,165	187,673	155,693	124,603
Total Number of Payments	305,866	273,951	196,911	176,341	155,997	110,134
Total Amount of Payments	$34,122,648	$30,476,511	$18,776,845	$20,246,773	$17,869,485	$10,661,524
Average Weekly Payment	$111.56	$111.25	$95.36	$114.82	$114.55	$96.81

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	314	262	347
Total continued claims	4,364	3,826	3,035
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	228	144	333
Total Continued claims	1,427	1,150	3,348

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

MARCH 1982

	March 1982	March 1981
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	18,304	19,626
Economically disadvantaged	6,060	6,813
Minority	7,987	8,031
Claimant	11,086	10,283
Female	7,737	8,754
Handicapped	929	1,077
Veteran	2,727	2,788
Disabled	111	119
Vietnam Era	1,093	1,146
Under 22	3,535	4,576
Over 45	2,934	2,830
OPENINGS UNFILLED	5,513	7,411
Nonagricultural	5,395	7,229
Agricultural	118	182
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES		
APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANYTIME THIS FISCAL YEAR	180,561	208,380
OPENINGS	22,888	33,331
Nonagricultural	22,128	32,146
Agricultural	760	1,185

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MARCH 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	518.6	514.2	526.7
Manufacturing*	23.4	23.5	24.0
Printing and publishing	5.9	6.1	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.0	6.1	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	495.2	490.7	502.7
Construction	29.7	29.3	36.4
Transportation and public utilities*	14.4	14.1	13.5
Trucking and warehousing	6.4	6.2	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.2	133.0	130.8
General merchandise stores	16.9	17.4	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.2	28.0	27.7
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	134.2	132.9	133.2
Total government	155.5	153.4	161.1
Total federal government	70.2	70.3	73.5
Total state and local government	85.3	83.1	87.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MARCH 1982

Major Industry Grouping	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.8	105.2	107.6
Manufacturing	23.2	23.5	23.0
Food & kindred products*	8.1	8.3	7.9
Meat products	4.4	4.3	4.1
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.8	1.9	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.4	2.5	2.6
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.5	8.1
Nonmanufacturing	84.6	81.7	84.6
Construction	6.6	5.4	6.5
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.7	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.9	2.9	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.9	24.0	24.4
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.3	18.9	18.8
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.4
Total government	23.3	23.0	24.5
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.8	18.5	20.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	March, 1982	February, 1982	March, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.0	105.7	111.5
Manufacturing	25.9	25.8	28.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.1	3.1	3.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.5	0.5	1.2
Other manufacturing	19.2	19.0	20.8
Nonmanufacturing	80.1	79.9	83.2
Construction	5.5	5.6	6.3
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.7	7.1
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.1	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.7	1.8	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	23.5	23.4	24.2
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.9	4.8
Retail trade*	18.7	18.5	19.4
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.8	21.7	20.8
Health services	8.5	8.5	8.3
Total government	19.1	18.9	21.4
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.1	15.9	18.4

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MARCH 1982

Major Industry Grouping	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	436.3	434.9	456.2
Manufacturing	59.9	60.1	66.3
Durable Goods*	26.9	27.0	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.2	3.0	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.4	7.9	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.2	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	4.4	4.4	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.5	8.1
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.0	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	33.0	33.1	34.1
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.2	8.4
Beverages	1.5	1.6	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	4.9	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.0	2.1	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.6	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.2	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.4	6.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	376.4	374.8	389.9
Construction	14.6	13.3	17.0
Transportation & public util.*	38.3	38.6	39.9
Railroad transportation	3.9	3.9	4.1
Transp. except railroad*	14.0	14.4	15.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.7	6.2
Water transportation	5.4	5.9	6.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.1	95.6	96.7
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.3	6.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.5	38.4	38.2
Banking	11.4	11.4	11.0
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance carriers	11.0	10.8	11.2
Service & mining*	106.1	106.4	106.1
Health services	35.1	35.1	33.9
Educational services	13.2	13.2	13.7
Misc. services	4.1	4.1	4.3
Total government	82.8	82.5	92.0
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.7
Total state & local government	69.8	69.5	78.3
Total state government	33.5	33.4	34.3
Total local government	36.3	36.1	44.0

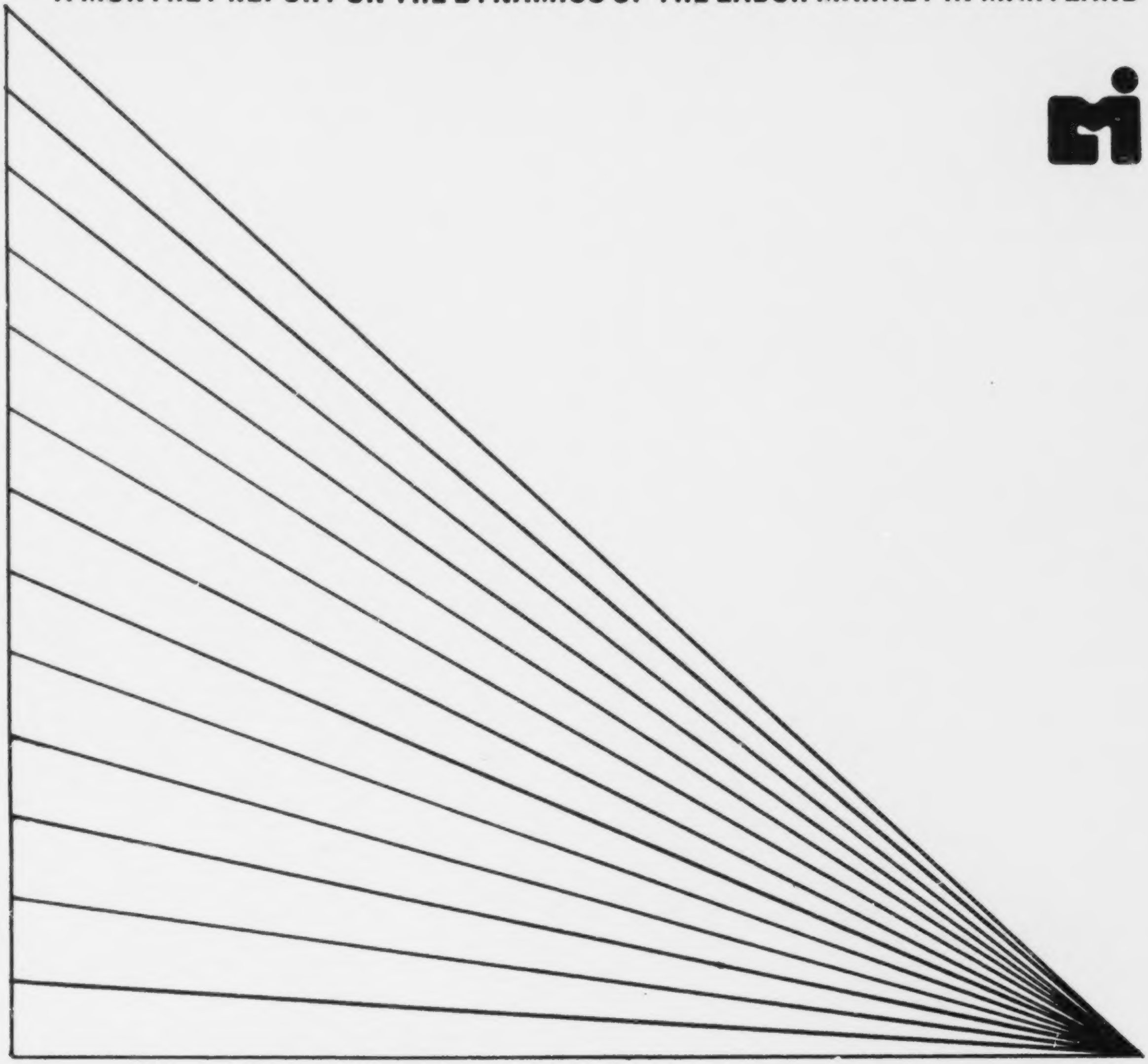
*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

JUL 6 1982 S 3645-1 (A)

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1982

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./ESA 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

As the annual springtime recovery began in April, the winter doldrums lifted and Maryland's labor force showed normal seasonal trends. Unemployment fell from 9.3 percent to 8.6 percent of the civilian labor force. The labor force increased by an estimated 17,863 persons, as employment advanced by 31,550 and unemployment decreased by 13,687. At 9.2 percent, the nation's unadjusted unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's.

Still, Maryland's unemployment rate is its highest April rate on record (back to 1970). It is lower than the record-breaking January rate of 9.8 percent. Rates for February and March had remained close to that level. As spring hiring began in April, unemployment dropped and employment rose. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance decreased. One sign of the continuing recession is the persistent monthly increase in unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits. The unemployment rate was significantly higher than that of 6.7 percent last April, and unemployed persons have increased by an estimated 43,971 since that period. This marked the 26th consecutive month that both the unemployment volume and rate were higher than their levels a year ago.

As of April, the labor force and employment have increased for three consecutive months. It also marks the seventh consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago, lower than last April by 16,550 persons and lower even than in April, 1980. Higher unemployment continued to produce a larger labor force than a year ago. After a limited start in March, spring hiring hit full swing in April. Compared with last April, this April's seasonal hiring is more extensive in construction and services, but is comparable in trade and real estate. Last April, hiring in primary metals caused a gain in manufacturing, while scattered layoffs caused a manufacturing decline this April. Depressed employment conditions remain, with manufacturing employment lower than a year ago for 28 consecutive months, construction for 26, and government for 15. However, annual gains have continued unhindered in trade, services, and electric/electronic equipment manufacturing.

Only one county in the state showed a higher unemployment rate in April than in March. Job trends in Delaware's transportation equipment manufacturing caused Cecil County's rate to increase from 10.5 percent to 11.2 percent. At 24.3 percent, Somerset County's unemployment rate persisted as the state's highest. Montgomery County also continued as the county with the lowest rate, 4.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate decreased from 10.6 percent in March to 9.8 percent in April. Employment increased by an estimated 18,714 persons and unemployment subsided by 7,887. Decreases were observed in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance. Only minor changes in manufacturing employment were observed over the month. More notable was the seasonal hiring in construction, trade, and services. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 12.6 percent to 11.5 percent. Also sizable was the drop in Harford County's rate from 9.8 percent to 8.2 percent.

As spring hiring began in construction, trade, and services, unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area declined from 5.5 percent to 4.8 percent, despite layoffs at local government agencies. Charles County registered the largest drop in its unemployment, from 6.0 percent to 4.8 percent.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate decreased from 14.9 percent in March to 13.5 percent in April. All four of the area's counties experienced notable decreases in their rates. Claims for Unemployment Insurance fell and spring hiring began in construction, trade, and services. Some layoffs were observed in manufacturing. At 18.7 percent, Garrett County registered the area's highest unemployment rate. The most sizable reductions in unemployment rates during April were recorded in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. These areas tend to have large amounts of seasonal employment in the tourism and recreation industries and in such outdoor activities as construction and agriculture. Accordingly, unemployment declined as employment was boosted in construction, trade, services, and agriculture. Most sizable were drops in unemployment rates for Calvert, St. Mary's, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. As Worcester County's unemployment jumped by an estimated 2,318 persons, its unemployment rate fell from 20.6 percent to 14.2 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural employment, expanding to 1,683,500, rose by 19,800 during April but fell 39,600 jobs below April of last year, marking the 7th consecutive month of employment lower than the corresponding month a year ago. Jobs have been on the rise for three consecutive months, gaining 31,800 since January but slightly below the 34,500 increase for the same period in 1981. Accelerated hiring in primary metals last April produced a growth in manufacturing jobs; whereas this April, manufacturing experienced a decline due to scattered layoffs. Non-manufacturing was boosted by more extensive than last April seasonal hiring in construction and services. The growth rate in trade and finance/insurance/real estate is comparable with that of last April.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Manufacturing receded to 216,300, with a loss of 1,000 jobs since March. Last April, jobs gained by 900. Over the year, a decline of 17,200 was noted, marking the 28th consecutive month in which manufacturing employment was below a year ago. Scattered layoffs of an estimated jobs each were noted in primary metals, transportation equipment, food processing, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics. Stone/clay/glass, the only manufacturing industry reporting monthly growth, increased its jobs by 500.

Nonmanufacturing, advancing by 20,800 to 1,467,200 jobs in April, exceeded the monthly increase of 15,700 last April. It continues a 7-month trend of employment lower than the corresponding month in 1981, with a deficit of 22,400 jobs as compared with last April. Seasonal hiring, especially in heavy construction, contributed to construction's 3,000 monthly gain. For the 26th consecutive month, construction fell short of the same month last year, lower than last April by 16,800 jobs. Reporting enormous growth from March, services/mining gained 9,100 jobs, topping last April's employment by 5,900. Three consecutive months of rising employment can be attributed to more business in business services, along with seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, agricultural services, and private educational establishments. Wholesale/retail trade, exceeding last April by 5,200 jobs, added 7,300 to its ranks during this April with seasonal hiring in eating/drinking places, general merchandise, food stores, and building materials/garden supplies. Hiring in real estate added 700 jobs in finance/insurance/real estate. Transportation except railroads picked up 400 in water transportation services. Quite stable in all sectors, government gained a modest 300 jobs over the month. Lower than a year ago for the 15th consecutive month, government employment dropped 16,500 below this time in 1981.

Employment trends established by the state were repeated in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. Total nonagricultural employment, at 949,100, rose by 15,600 over the month but registered 22,000 below employment a year ago. Manufacturing jobs, down 500 over the month, receded by 13,600 from last April. Nonmanufacturing increased to 804,800, with a 16,100 gain from March but lost 8,400 jobs over the year. More business and seasonal growth contributed to remarkable additions from March in construction (+1,000), wholesale/retail trade (+7,300), services (+6,300), and government (+1,400). Construction (-10,200) and government (-7,400) continued to report employment below year-ago levels.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Maryland's manufacturing production workers averaged weekly earnings of $337.17 in April. This was a drop of 42 cents from weekly wages reported for March and only $1.10 or 0.3 percent above earnings in April, 1981. The average workweek, at 38.8 hours, was reduced by 0.5 hour from March and was 1.4 hours shorter than a year ago. Hourly wages, at $8.69, inched up by 10 cents over the month and exceeded wages of last April by 33 cents. Sizably decreased average hourly earnings, due to less overtime, temporary shutdowns, and less business, occurred in furniture/fixtures, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, chemicals/allied products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Layoff of lower-paid workers, higher incentive pay, and more overtime increased hourly pay in lumber/wood products, primary metals, fabricated metals, nonelectric machinery, food, apparel, paper, and instruments. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings, at $359.50, were $1.09 below the March earnings but increased $2.03 from April of last year. Average hours, down from March by 0.3 hours, were 39.9 hours. Average hourly earnings, up a mere 4 cents, registered $9.01.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Consumer Price Index, as reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, reflected a 0.4 percent rise during April, indexing at 284.3 for all items. This represents a 6.6 percent increase from April, 1981. A slight jump of 0.3 percent from March was noted in food and beverages. It indexed at 276.5 nationally, with an annual increase of 4.1 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home was up by 1.5 percent over the month, for an index of 270.7. Over the year, food at home decreased 0.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in April, 1982 were up 3.6 percent from March's total as a result of layoffs in the primary metals and non-electrical machinery industries. Continued claims were down by 19.7 percent, the number of checks by 16.8 percent, and the amount of payments by 16.7 percent. The average weekly payment, $111.65, was virtually unchanged from last month.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 62.7 percent and continued claims were down 31.0 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were down 9.6 percent and continued claims decreased 33.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 2.0 percent, continued claims were down by 15.4 percent, the number of checks by 14.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 14.6 percent. The average weekly check amount, $114.85, was virtually unchanged from last month.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked data for 1981 for Maryland areas and counties.

Employment and Unemployment Watch, trends in employment and unemployment for 1970-1981, United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

APRIL 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL '81
MARYLAND	2,190,694	2,172,831	2,001,488	1,969,938	189,206	202,893	8.6	9.3	6.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,099,883	1,089,056	991,787	973,073	108,096	115,983	9.8	10.6	7.6
BALTIMORE CITY	405,657	402,942	358,926	352,153	46,731	50,789	11.5	12.6	9.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,726	180,704	169,147	165,956	13,579	14,748	7.4	8.2	5.3
BALTIMORE*	332,853	328,193	299,091	293,447	33,762	34,746	10.1	10.6	7.2
CARROLL	49,024	48,476	43,957	43,128	5,067	5,350	10.3	11.0	6.8
HARFORD	72,554	72,378	66,573	65,317	5,981	7,061	8.2	9.8	5.9
HOWARD	57,070	56,363	54,092	53,072	2,978	3,291	5.2	5.8	3.6
D. C. AREA	767,798	764,760	727,879	723,068	39,919	41,692	5.2	5.5	3.9
CHARLES	42,243	42,511	40,212	39,946	2,031	2,565	4.8	6.0	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	333,901	332,322	320,061	317,946	13,840	14,376	4.1	4.3	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	391,654	389,927	367,606	365,176	24,048	24,751	6.1	6.3	4.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,299	146,832	127,345	124,892	19,954	21,940	13.5	14.9	10.2
ALLEGANY	35,359	35,288	30,440	29,824	4,919	5,464	13.9	15.5	11.3
FREDERICK*	46,056	46,017	40,680	39,855	5,376	6,162	11.7	13.4	7.1
GARRETT	11,617	11,402	9,443	9,042	2,174	2,360	18.7	20.7	18.7
WASHINGTON	54,267	54,125	46,782	46,171	7,485	7,954	13.8	14.7	10.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,471	11,550	9,642	9,388	1,829	2,162	15.9	18.7	12.5
ST. MARY'S	18,923	18,709	16,987	16,503	1,936	2,206	10.2	11.8	10.1
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,597	8,521	7,361	7,225	1,236	1,296	14.4	15.2	13.2
CECIL	30,363	29,750	26,968	26,616	3,395	3,134	11.2	10.5	7.5
DORCHESTER	15,920	16,073	13,932	13,743	1,988	2,330	12.5	14.5	14.1
KENT	8,346	8,067	7,443	6,982	903	1,085	10.8	13.4	8.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,908	9,552	8,787	8,476	1,121	1,076	11.3	11.3	10.6
SOMERSET	8,654	8,050	6,548	5,985	2,106	2,065	24.3	25.7	22.3
TALBOT	15,425	15,306	14,577	14,340	848	966	5.5	6.3	5.0
WICOMICO	30,715	30,720	27,309	27,040	3,406	3,680	11.1	12.0	10.6
WORCESTER	17,393	15,886	14,925	12,607	2,468	3,279	14.2	20.6	12.9
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,243	100,815	86,665	85,037	14,578	15,778	14.4	15.7	11.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	767,030	760,863	692,696	679,626	74,334	81,237	9.7	10.7	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE*	217,958	214,695	194,691	188,851	23,267	25,844	10.7	12.0	9.5
UNITED STATES[2]	108,814,000	108,761,000	98,858,000	98,471,000	9,957,000	10,290,000	9.2	9.5	7.0

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
APRIL 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1683.5	1663.7	1723.1	949.1	933.5	971.1
Manufacturing	216.3	217.3	233.5	144.3	144.8	157.9
Durable Goods	118.3	118.5	131.2	85.4	85.5	95.6
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Household furniture	1.1	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.3	9.3	5.9	5.6	6.9
Primary metal industries	24.8	25.0	28.9	23.1	23.3	27.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	16.6	16.7	20.2	16.5	16.6	20.1
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.6	10.2	7.1	7.1	7.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Machinery, except electrical	17.2	17.2	18.6	10.7	10.9	11.3
Special industry machinery	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.2	33.3	32.3	24.0	24.0	23.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.4	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	23.4	23.3	21.8	17.8	17.8	16.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	14.7	14.9	18.8	8.7	8.8	12.9
Ship and boat building and repair	4.6	4.8	7.1	3.6	3.7	6.1
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.7	3.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.7
Nondurable Goods	98.0	98.8	102.3	58.9	59.3	62.3
Food and kindred products	24.7	24.9	24.9	12.6	12.7	12.9
Meat products	6.2	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.8	2.7	2.4	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.5	1.5	1.6
Beverages	4.5	4.7	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.5	14.6	14.9	8.8	8.9	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.0	9.1	9.6	6.9	7.0	7.3
Printing and publishing	22.6	22.8	23.9	12.7	12.7	13.4
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.0	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.7	13.6	15.1	10.1	10.1	11.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.9	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.7	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	10.2	10.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Misc. plastic products	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.6	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
APRIL 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1467.2	1446.4	1489.6	804.8	788.7	813.2
Construction	80.7	77.7	97.5	36.7	35.7	46.9
Transportation and public utilities	84.0	83.6	85.1	55.3	55.4	57.4
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.6	9.6	6.1	6.1	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.2	38.8	39.4	24.5	24.6	26.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.2	36.2	36.1	24.7	24.7	24.5
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.4	22.4	22.5	15.6	15.6	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.6	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	408.3	401.0	403.1	228.9	221.6	222.7
Wholesale trade	92.6	91.9	89.3	57.2	56.5	55.6
Retail trade	315.7	309.1	313.8	171.7	165.1	167.1
General merchandise stores	43.8	43.3	42.8	18.7	18.1	20.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	93.5	92.8	92.6	57.8	57.6	57.2
Banking	24.5	24.4	24.1	14.5	14.5	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	12.5	12.4	12.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	21.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Services and mining	382.3	373.2	376.4	205.6	199.3	201.1
Private hospitals	56.3	56.4	54.1	37.1	37.2	35.4
Educational services	27.3	26.5	27.0	19.6	18.7	19.5
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.6	21.6	9.1	9.0	9.1
Total government	418.4	418.1	434.9	220.5	219.1	227.9
Total federal government	133.8	133.7	134.4	54.0	53.8	53.4
Total state and local government	284.6	284.4	300.5	166.5	165.3	174.5
Total state government	90.2	90.1	92.5	64.2	64.0	65.2
Total local government	194.4	194.3	208.0	102.3	101.3	109.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

APRIL 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1981
Manufacturing	$337.17	$337.59	$336.07	38.8	39.3	40.2	$ 8.69	$ 8.59	$ 8.36
DURABLE GOODS	378.85	382.40	380.18	39.3	40.0	41.1	9.64	9.56	9.25
Lumber and wood products	209.79	225.63	233.96	31.5	35.2	38.8	6.66	6.41	6.03
Furniture and fixtures	245.12	247.52	224.01	41.9	41.6	39.3	5.85	5.95	5.70
Stone, clay and glass products	364.49	359.48	342.72	41.0	40.3	40.8	8.89	8.92	8.40
Primary metal industries	499.70	498.23	537.91	39.1	39.2	44.2	12.78	12.71	12.17
Fabricated metal products	351.60	356.93	319.19	40.6	41.6	39.7	8.66	8.58	8.04
Machinery except electrical	365.72	352.54	357.41	40.5	39.7	40.8	9.03	8.88	8.76
Electric and electronic equipment	297.60	322.40	282.00	38.7	41.6	40.0	7.69	7.75	7.05
Transportation equipment	436.97	435.01	407.42	40.2	39.8	39.1	10.87	10.93	10.42
Instruments and related products	264.26	271.55	243.07	36.4	38.3	42.2	7.26	7.09	5.76
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	202.88	221.63	236.34	36.1	37.5	39.0	5.62	5.91	6.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	289.94	289.89	278.85	38.2	38.6	39.0	7.59	7.51	7.15
Food and kindred products	271.49	261.80	269.79	38.4	37.4	39.5	7.07	7.00	6.83
Apparel and other textile products	200.85	197.47	187.73	33.7	35.2	34.7	5.96	5.61	5.41
Paper and allied products	294.80	303.58	271.60	40.0	41.7	40.0	7.37	7.28	6.79
Printing and publishing	342.06	340.48	316.30	36.9	38.0	37.3	9.27	8.96	8.48
Chemicals and allied products	368.92	382.22	367.65	40.9	41.5	42.8	9.02	9.21	8.59
Rubber and misc. plastic products	302.82	296.02	293.41	42.0	41.0	42.4	7.21	7.22	6.92
Leather and leather products	194.08	192.88	176.80	40.1	40.1	37.3	4.84	4.81	4.74

Covers an estimated 143,800 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1981
MANUFACTURING	$359.50	$360.59	$357.47	39.9	40.2	40.9	$ 9.01	$ 8.97	$ 8.74
DURABLE GOODS	399.78	404.40	402.14	40.3	40.4	41.5	9.92	10.01	9.69
Stone, clay and glass products	379.05	386.48	343.68	41.7	42.1	42.8	9.09	9.18	8.03
Primary metal industries	500.25	499.80	544.68	38.9	39.2	44.5	12.86	12.75	12.24
Fabricated metal products	362.71	361.09	308.11	41.5	41.6	39.3	8.74	8.68	7.84
Machinery except electrical	326.38	326.02	317.70	39.9	40.2	41.1	8.18	8.11	7.73
Electric and electronic equipment	334.77	353.58	309.28	42.7	42.6	39.1	7.84	8.30	7.91
Transportation equipment	446.13	446.60	409.16	39.1	38.6	38.6	11.41	11.57	10.60
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	192.65	203.11	256.40	34.9	36.4	40.0	5.52	5.58	6.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	303.38	298.85	284.57	39.4	39.9	39.8	7.70	7.49	7.15
Food and kindred products	336.91	314.42	324.52	41.8	39.7	42.2	8.06	7.92	7.69
Apparel and other textile products	216.03	208.15	209.75	32.1	35.4	33.4	6.73	5.88	6.28
Paper and allied products	256.37	271.56	236.19	40.5	42.9	40.1	6.33	6.33	5.89
Printing and publishing	329.36	323.14	295.63	37.3	37.4	37.0	8.83	8.64	7.99
Chemicals and allied products	431.42	443.33	402.75	42.8	43.0	44.9	10.08	10.31	8.97
Rubber and misc. plastic products	256.82	250.97	221.43	43.9	42.9	42.5	5.85	5.85	5.21

Covers an estimated 91,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Total Initial Claims	32,042	30,927	22,496	20,227	19,821	13,497
Total Continued Claims	255,972	318,819	175,192	158,798	187,673	98,962
Total Number of Payments	254,513	305,866	173,752	150,620	176,341	95,554
Total Amount of Payments	$28,417,242	$34,122,648	$16,481,312	$17,298,119	$20,246,773	$9,202,303
Average Weekly Payment	$111.65	$111.56	$94.86	$114.85	$114.82	$96.30

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	511	314	314
Total continued claims	3,011	4,364	2,605
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	206	228	302
Total Continued claims	947	1,427	2,600

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

APRIL 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	520.7	518.4	531.6
Manufacturing*	23.7	23.5	24.1
Printing and publishing	5.9	5.9	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.2	6.1	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	497.0	494.9	507.5
Construction	30.3	29.8	37.1
Transportation and public utilities*	14.4	14.3	13.6
Trucking and warehousing	6.4	6.4	6.0
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	135.0	133.3	133.4
General merchandise stores	16.8	16.9	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.6	28.2	28.1
Banking	6.5	6.4	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	135.6	134.3	134.5
Total government	153.1	155.0	160.8
Total federal government	70.0	70.2	73.1
Total state and local government	83.1	84.8	87.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

April 1982

Major Industry Grouping	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	112.8	108.3	111.9
Manufacturing	23.1	23.4	23.0
Food & kindred products*	8.0	8.2	7.8
Meat products	4.2	4.4	4.1
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.8	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.4	2.3	2.6
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.3	8.6	8.2
Nonmanufacturing	89.7	84.9	88.9
Construction	7.3	6.6	7.5
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.8	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.4	24.8	27.0
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.2	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.5	19.2	19.9
Health services	7.5	7.5	7.4
Total government	23.8	23.7	24.1
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	19.3	19.2	19.6

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.9	106.0	112.8
Manufacturing	25.4	25.8	28.1
Apparel & other textile products	3.1	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	2.0	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.5	1.1
Other manufacturing	18.8	19.1	20.8
Nonmanufacturing	82.5	80.2	84.7
Construction	6.5	5.6	6.8
Transportation & public utilities	6.7	6.6	7.3
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.1	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.7	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.2	23.6	24.8
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	19.3	18.7	19.8
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.1	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.2	21.8	20.9
Health services	8.5	8.5	8.3
Total government	19.3	19.0	21.4
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.3	16.0	18.4

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

APRIL 1982

Major Industry Grouping	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	440.2	435.9	458.6
Manufacturing	59.8	59.8	66.2
Durable Goods*	26.9	26.9	31.8
Stone, clay & glass products	3.2	3.2	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.6	7.4	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.4	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.6	4.5	7.7
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	32.9	32.9	34.4
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.2	8.5
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	5.0	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.0	2.0	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.5	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.1	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	7.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	380.4	376.1	392.4
Construction	14.3	14.3	17.3
Transportation & public util.*	38.2	38.2	39.3
Railroad transportation	3.8	3.8	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	14.1	14.1	14.9
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.9	6.1
Water transportation	5.4	5.4	6.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.0	96.1	97.6
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.2	6.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.7	38.6	38.3
Banking	11.4	11.4	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.1
Insurance carriers	11.0	11.0	11.1
Service & mining*	109.4	106.1	108.2
Health services	35.1	35.1	33.9
Educational services	14.0	13.2	13.8
Misc. services	4.1	4.1	4.2
Total government	82.8	82.8	91.7
Total federal government	13.0	12.9	13.7
Total state & local government	69.8	69.9	78.0
Total state government	33.6	33.5	34.2
Total local government	36.2	36.4	43.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JANUARY - MARCH 1982

Published Industry Title	Total Employment 3/82	2/82	1/82	Female Workers 3/82	2/82	1/82	Production Workers 3/82	2/82	1/82
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1663.7	1653.2	1651.7	735.1	731.7	733.6	--	--	--
Manufacturing	217.3	218.9	216.5	67.9	68.0	67.6	143.9	144.7	141.4
Durable Goods	118.5	119.6	118.1	27.9	27.9	28.0	76.1	76.8	75.1
Lumber & wood products	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.4	2.1
Furniture & fixtures	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.1	2.2
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.3	6.9	7.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	5.6	5.2	5.4
Primary metal industries	25.0	26.5	26.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	18.9	20.2	20.3
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.4	9.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	6.8	6.6	6.8
Machinery except electrical	17.2	17.3	17.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	11.6	11.7	11.4
Electric & electronic equip.	33.3	33.5	33.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	14.7	15.0	15.0
Transportation equip.	14.9	15.0	13.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	10.0	10.0	8.1
Instruments & misc. mfg.	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.6	3.8
Nondurable Goods	98.8	99.3	98.4	40.0	40.1	39.6	67.8	67.9	66.3
Food & kindred products	24.9	25.0	24.7	8.3	8.2	7.9	15.6	15.7	14.9
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.6	14.8	14.4	12.2	12.4	12.1	12.6	12.6	12.3
Paper & allied products	9.1	9.2	9.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	7.2	7.3	7.2
Printing & publishing	22.8	23.1	23.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	13.6	13.8	13.7
Chemicals & allied products	13.6	13.6	13.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	8.6	8.5	8.4
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.2	9.9	9.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	7.4	7.1	6.9
Leather & leather products	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Nonmanufacturing	1446.4	1434.3	1435.2	667.2	663.7	666.0	--	--	--
Contract construction	77.7	74.9	76.4	6.8	6.8	7.0	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	83.6	83.5	84.7	22.0	22.0	22.4	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.8	38.4	38.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.2	36.3	36.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	401.0	398.5	403.2	175.1	174.4	178.1	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	91.9	91.5	91.3	24.3	24.2	24.1	--	--	--
Retail trade	309.1	307.0	311.9	150.8	150.2	154.0	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	43.3	44.5	48.0	31.6	32.5	35.4	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	92.8	92.4	92.7	54.3	53.9	53.9	--	--	--
Services & mining	373.2	371.2	369.7	210.2	209.4	209.0	--	--	--
Total government	418.1	413.8	408.5	198.8	197.2	195.6	--	--	--
Total federal government	133.7	133.2	133.3	61.3	61.4	60.6	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	284.4	280.6	275.2	137.5	135.8	135.0	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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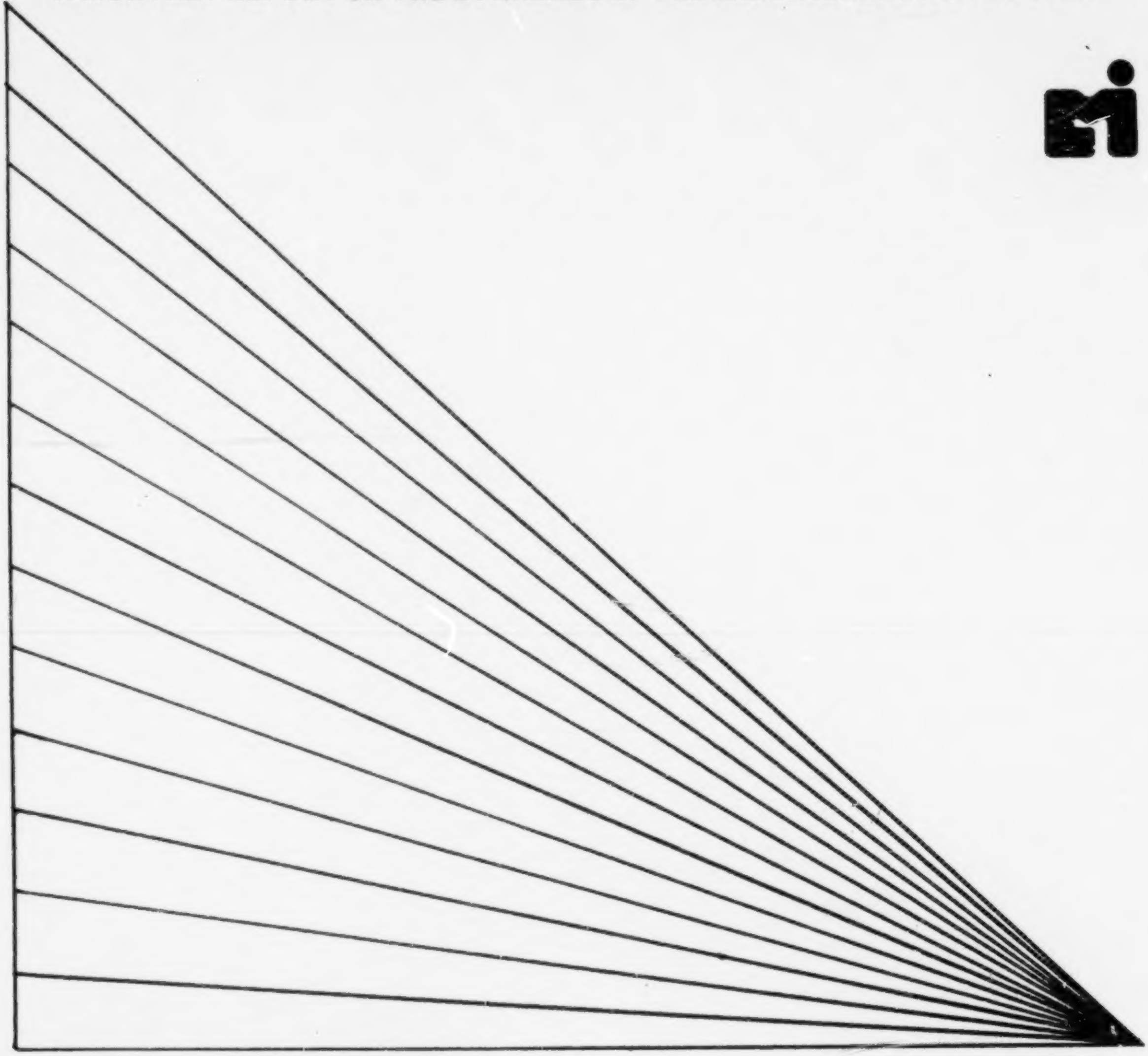
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1982

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's labor market showed normal seasonal influences in May, as the unemployment rate inched down from 8.7 percent in April to 8.6 percent of the May labor force. The civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 12,400 persons, with employment increasing by 13,096 and unemployment declining by 696. The unemployment rate is the highest May rate on record (back to 1970), although it is lower than the record-breaking rate in January of 9.8 percent. Maryland's unemployment rate has been lower than the U.S. unadjusted rate for three consecutive months. The U.S. rate for May was 9.1 percent. For the 27th consecutive month, both the state's unemployment rate and volume are higher than their levels a year ago. In May, 1981, Maryland's unemployment rate was a much lesser 6.6 percent and unemployed persons were fewer by 46,952 or 33 percent. May also marks the 8th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago, being lower than in last May by 8,337 persons. Even in May, 1980, employment exceeded the level registered this May.

Ever since the unemployment rate took an unusually large jump in January, the state's labor market has followed normal seasonal trends. Each month since January, the unemployment rate and volume have decreased and the employment and labor force have increased. In both 1981 and 1982, the unemployment rate dropped by 1.2 percentage points between January and May. However, employment has increased to a greater extent this year while the unemployment volume has decreased to a lesser extent. It is estimated that Maryland's unemployment rate will rise to approximately 9 percent for June, higher than April and May but lower than the peak rates in January and February. The rate normally increases as summer workers and students enter the labor market and as unemployment increases at a faster pace than employment. In August or September, the rate should decline when summer workers leave the labor force.

The unemployment volume and rate subsided slightly in May as spring hiring continued and as initial and continued claims for Unemployment Insurance were diminished. A reminder of the continuing recession is the persistent monthly increase in unemployed persons exhausting their unemployment benefits. Summer workers and students began to enter the labor market, boosting the total labor force. After a jump in employment by 31,136 persons for April, spring hiring produced a smaller gain in employment of 13,096 for May. As compared with last May, seasonal hiring this May is comparable in construction, trade, real estate, and services. Seasonal layoffs in state and local government are less extensive than last year because snow days have extended the school year into the summer and because last May extensive layoffs were noted in CETA employees at local government agencies. While last May the manufacturing category remained at its April level, layoffs in primary metals and transportation equipment outnumbered hiring in food processing this May. Layoffs in water transportation services caused a greater reduction in transportation employment this May than last May. Recessionary conditions do persist in employment, with manufacturing employment lower than a year ago for 29 consecutive months, particularly in primary metals, transportation equipment, stone/clay/glass products, chemicals, and non-electrical machinery. Construction jobs have been lower than a year ago for 27 consecutive months and government for 16. However, annual gains are observed in the electric/electronic equipment and food processing categories of manufacturing, as well as in trade and services.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate edged up from 9.9 percent in April to 10.0 percent in May. Baltimore City's rate increased from 11.6 percent to 11.8 percent. Even though the area represented 49 percent of the employment statewide for May, its employment growth from April of an estimated 2,100 persons amounted to only 16 percent of the gain statewide. While the state's unemployment volume decreased, unemployment in the Baltimore area actually increased by an estimated 1,795 persons over the month. Because layoffs in primary metals and transportation equipment were not modified by hiring in food processing, the area's manufacturing employment actually registered a larger net decrease than did the state's for May. Seasonal hiring occurred to a much lesser extent in the area than the state in construction, trade, and services. Meanwhile, layoffs in water transportation services and state/local government were comparable to those statewide. With seasonal influences and better business conditions in manufacturing, Carroll County's erratic unemployment rate dropped from 10.2 percent for April to 7.8 percent for May.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate inched up from 5.2 percent to 5.3 percent. Both employment and unemployment increased. Seasonal hiring was evident in construction, trade, and services. Western Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 13.4 percent to 12.7 percent. The area's unemployment volume dropped as employment gained. Most sizable were declines in Frederick County's rate from 11.6 percent to 10.5 percent and in Garrett County's from 18.4 percent to 16.1 percent. With their highly seasonal labor markets, all 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland exhibited lower unemployment rates in May than in April, accompanied by higher employment and lower unemployment levels. Over the month, seasonal hiring occurred in agriculture, food processing, eating/drinking places, and tourism/recreation services. Unemployment rates fell by at least 1.0 percentage points in Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for May once again was registered by Somerset County, even though the county's rate fell dramatically from 24.2 percent in April to 16.6 percent. The lowest rate was 4.4 percent for Montgomery County. Prince George's and Talbot counties also recorded rates less than 5 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland increased by 6,300 jobs since April, for a total of 1,689,300. A decline of 36,200 was noted from May a year ago, marking the 8th consecutive month with employment below the level a year ago. Growing by 37,600 since January, jobs have shown a monthly increase for the 4th consecutive month, with the growth rate nearly 2.0 percent above expansion during the same time frame in 1981. Seasonal hiring in construction, trade, real estate, and services is comparable to that of last May. Seasonal decline in government is less extensive this May, due to a weather-related extension of the school year and massive layoffs in public service and CETA employment last May. Last May, manufacturing remained at the April level, while this month seasonal hiring in food processing was outnumbered by cutbacks in primary metals and transportation equipment.

Manufacturing jobs registered 215,100 in May but fell 18,400 below May of 1981, marking the 29th consecutive month with employment levels below those of the corresponding month of the previous year. Industries with notable declines from last May are primary metals (-5,900), transportation equipment (-5,100), stone/clay/glass products (-1,500), chemicals (-1,400), and nonelectric machinery (-1,200). On the positive side, electric/electronic equipment (+1,000) and food processing (+800) reported annual gains. For the 3rd consecutive month, over-the-month declines have been reported in manufacturing, with a 1,000 drop from April and a reduction of 3,800 since February. Less business in blast furnace/basic steel products diminished primary metals by 1,600. Down by 6,000 jobs since September, 1981, this industry has reported declining employment for 8 consecutive months. Transportation equipment's monthly loss was 600 jobs, mainly in ship/boat building and repair. Less business took 400 from the rubber/plastics industry. Seasonal influences and more business brought an extra 800 to food/kindred products. Gains of 200 to 300 were seen in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, and nonelectric machinery.

An increase of 7,300 brought nonmanufacturing jobs up to 1,474,200 in May. However, for the 8th consecutive month, this category falls short of year-ago employment levels, in May by 17,800 jobs. Monthly escalation far exceeds last May's 2,400 gain. On the rise for 3 consecutive months, nonmanufacturing jobs are up by 39,900 since February, 26 percent more than the increase over the same time span in 1981. Construction, aided by better business conditions and warming weather, took on 1,600 jobs, coming close to the 1,800 monthly gain last May. Lower than last May by 17,500 jobs, construction continues the 27th month of lower employment than a year ago. May marks the 3rd consecutive month of over-the-month increased employment, with the 6,900 gain from February only slightly below the 7,700 growth observed during the same period in 1981. The 4,000 monthly expansion in trade, due to seasonal hiring in eating/drinking places, was on a par with the May, 1981 growth rate. Gains during the February-May time span, at 13,500 jobs, were slightly below the 14,100 increase for the

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

same period of 1981. Services/mining gained 3,000 over the month, with seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agricultural services and outnumbering the 2,500 monthly advance last May. Since January, employment in services has risen by 15,300 jobs, closely matching the 16,100 gain during that period last year. Since last May, services has grown by 6,100 jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate added 800 to its ranks with improved business and seasonal hiring in real estate. Nonmanufacturing's greatest downturn was noted in state/local government (-1,200), where limited layoffs were reported with the end of semester in public community colleges and state universities, along with small layoffs in local government agencies. For 16 consecutive months, government jobs have fallen below the same time in the previous year, with May's over-the-year drop at 11,300 and local government bearing 86 percent of the decline. Less business and temporary shutdown during May robbed transportation except railroads of 900 jobs in water transportation services from April.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural employment deviated from state trends with a drop of 1,100 from the April level. The reported 948,400 jobs fell below May, 1981 by 20,000 jobs. Manufacturing receded by 1,900 over the month and lost 15,800 since last May. Primary metals suffered monthly cuts of 1,500, with employment 5,700 below last May. Losses in transportation equipment (-600) matched those of the state. Nonmanufacturing climbed by only 800 jobs over April's employment, but fell 4,200 below a year ago. Gaining 600 over the month, construction inched up at a slower pace than statewide, for which gains of 1,600 were reported. Trade rose by 1,700 from April, as compared with 4,000 statewide. While services scored seasonal gains of 3,000 jobs for May, the year-round nature of the area's tourism and recreation industries resulted in a monthly advance of only 200. Local government, down 1,000 over the month, falls 5,000 below the area's level last May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries averaged earnings of $332.60 per week during May, a $3.70 reduction from the previous month and only $1.43 or 0.4 percent above average earnings last May. Recall of lower-paid workers, less overtime, and less business in a number of industry categories reduced average hourly earnings by 14 cents to $8.55. Average weekly hours increased by 0.2 hours to 38.9, with lumber/wood products, electric/electronic equipment, instruments/related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing reporting a longer scheduled workweek. Shorter workweeks were noted in furniture/fixtures, nonelectric machinery, and leather. More business and more overtime increased the hourly earnings in electric/electronic, miscellaneous manufacturing and chemicals. Firms in electric/electronic equipment also reported wage increases. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area averagedweekly earnings of $352.34. Less business in primary metals greatly influenced wage trends in the metropolitan area. Average weekly hours inched down 0.2 hour to 39.5, while average hourly earnings dropped 12 cents to $8.92.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Department of Labor reported a 1.0 percent increase in U.S. consumer prices in May to 287.1 pushing the Consumer Price Index back to a double-digit 12.0 percent projected annual rate but rising by 6.7 percent from last May. The sharp spurt in prices during May was powered by escalating gasoline prices, which had declined greatly in recent months and had contributed to the low index for the first months of this year. Rising by 0.6 percent over the month, food and beverages registered a 278.1 index, up 4.8 percent from May, 1981. Higher meat prices were largely responsible for the sharp jump from April's low 0.3 percent monthly increase, with moderate increases in poultry, food and vegetable prices. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, where the Consumer Price Index is reported every other month, all items inched up 0.6 percent since March to 283.6 with a 5.3 percent rise from last May. Food and beverages, indexed at 273.7, increased by 1.2 percent from March and by 3.5 percent from last May.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in May, 1982 were down from the previous month's total by 11.6 percent. Fewer claims from workers in the seasonal industries of motels and recreational services were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were down by 10.7 percent, the number of weeks compensated by 15.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 15.3 percent. The average weekly check amount rose slightly to $112.72.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were down 58.7 percent and continued claims were down 9.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims decreased 25.7 percent and continued claims decreased 17.3 percent.

Unemployment compensation activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down by 13.8 percent, continued claims by 8.4 percent, weeks compensated by 13.7 percent, and the amount of payments by 13.4 percent. The average weekly check amount increased slightly to $115.62.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked data for 1980, Maryland areas and counties.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group--1978-1981 Annual Averages, for Maryland suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, and Balance of State.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MAY 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	ARPIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '81
MARYLAND	2,203,129	2,190,729	2,014,170	2,001,074	188,959	189,655	8.6	8.7	6.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,104,528	1,100,633	994,075	991,975	110,453	108,658	10.0	9.9	7.4
BALTIMORE CITY	407,954	406,150	359,754	358,994	48,200	47,156	11.8	11.6	9.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,117	183,091	169,537	169,179	13,580	13,912	7.4	7.6	5.2
BALTIMORE*	335,778	332,841	299,781	299,148	35,997	33,693	10.7	10.1	7.0
CARROLL	47,777	48,941	44,059	43,966	3,718	4,975	7.8	10.2	6.2
HARFORD	72,753	72,573	66,727	66,586	6,026	5,987	8.3	8.2	5.5
HOWARD	57,149	57,040	54,217	54,103	2,932	2,937	5.1	5.1	3.5
D. C. AREA	775,112	767,971	733,652	727,806	41,460	40,165	5.3	5.2	4.1
CHARLES	42,540	42,241	40,531	40,208	2,009	2,033	4.7	4.8	3.9
MONTGOMERY*	337,372	333,914	322,600	320,029	14,772	13,885	4.4	4.2	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	395,203	391,817	370,522	367,569	24,681	24,248	6.2	6.2	4.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,027	146,591	128,320	126,885	18,707	19,706	12.7	13.4	9.2
ALLEGANY	35,588	35,186	30,522	30,323	5,066	4,863	14.2	13.8	11.0
FREDERICK*	45,979	45,832	41,162	40,534	4,817	5,298	10.5	11.6	6.5
GARRETT	11,656	11,536	9,774	9,409	1,882	2,127	16.1	18.4	13.5
WASHINGTON	53,804	54,037	46,862	46,619	6,942	7,418	12.9	13.7	9.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,604	11,460	9,898	9,638	1,706	1,822	14.7	15.9	12.1
ST. MARY'S	19,230	18,896	17,402	16,983	1,828	1,913	9.5	10.1	9.0
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,653	8,594	7,493	7,359	1,160	1,235	13.4	14.4	13.1
CECIL	29,802	30,296	27,235	26,931	2,567	3,365	8.6	11.1	6.1
DORCHESTER	16,013	15,910	14,188	13,927	1,825	1,983	11.4	12.5	12.8
KENT	8,507	8,346	7,661	7,441	846	905	9.9	10.8	7.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,146	9,898	9,079	8,785	1,067	1,113	10.5	11.2	10.0
SOMERSET	7,953	8,641	6,631	6,546	1,322	2,095	16.6	24.2	23.1
TALBOT	15,643	15,415	14,880	14,573	763	842	4.9	5.5	4.9
WICOMICO	30,734	30,674	27,454	27,303	3,280	3,371	10.7	11.0	10.2
WORCESTER	18,177	17,402	16,202	14,919	1,975	2,483	10.9	14.3	9.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,048	100,759	87,158	86,351	13,890	14,408	13.7	14.3	10.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	768,750	767,792	694,294	692,827	74,456	74,965	9.7	9.8	7.6
BALANCE OF STATE*	219,002	217,773	198,654	194,613	20,348	23,160	9.3	10.6	8.6
UNITED STATES[2]	109,914,000	108,814,000	99,957,000	98,858,000	9,957,000	9,957,000	9.1	9.2	7.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MAY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND May 1982	MARYLAND April 1982	MARYLAND May 1981	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] May 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] April 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1689.3	1683.0	1725.5	948.4	949.5	968.4
Manufacturing	215.1	216.1	233.5	142.3	144.2	158.1
Durable Goods	116.5	118.0	131.5	83.2	85.2	95.9
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.3	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
Household furniture	1.2	1.1	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.9	7.7	9.4	5.9	5.9	6.9
Primary metal industries	23.1	24.7	29.0	21.5	23.0	27.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.1	16.6	20.4	14.9	16.5	20.3
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.5	10.2	7.1	7.0	7.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.6
Machinery, except electrical	17.4	17.2	18.6	10.7	10.8	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.4	33.3	32.4	24.1	24.1	23.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	23.5	23.4	21.8	17.9	17.8	16.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.9	14.5	19.0	7.9	8.5	13.1
Ship and boat building and repair	4.2	4.6	7.4	3.1	3.6	6.3
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.7	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.7
Nondurable Goods	98.6	98.1	102.0	59.1	59.0	62.2
Food and kindred products	25.6	24.8	24.8	12.9	12.7	13.0
Meat products	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.4	14.5	14.9	8.8	8.8	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	3.0	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	8.9	9.0	9.6	6.9	6.9	7.3
Printing and publishing	22.6	22.6	23.5	12.6	12.6	13.4
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.0	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.7	13.6	15.1	10.1	10.1	11.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.5	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.7	10.1	10.2	6.2	6.3	6.1
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.7	1.6	1.9	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

(continued)

MAY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	MAY 1981	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	MAY 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1474.2	1466.9	1492.0	806.1	805.3	810.3
Construction	81.8	80.2	99.3	37.4	36.8	47.5
Transportation and public utilities	84.1	85.0	84.9	55.4	56.2	57.1
Railroad transportation	8.8	8.8	9.6	6.2	6.3	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	40.0	39.1	24.5	25.2	25.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.2	36.2	36.2	24.7	24.7	24.6
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.4	22.4	22.6	15.6	15.6	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.6	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	412.0	408.0	407.1	230.4	228.7	223.4
Wholesale trade	92.7	92.5	89.6	57.1	57.1	55.6
Retail trade	319.3	315.5	317.5	173.3	171.6	167.8
General merchandise stores	43.7	43.7	42.7	18.5	18.5	20.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.2	93.4	93.4	58.0	57.9	57.5
Banking	24.4	24.5	24.1	14.4	14.5	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	12.4	12.5	12.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	20.9	16.0	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	385.0	382.0	378.9	205.5	205.3	200.4
Private hospitals	56.3	56.3	54.1	37.1	37.1	35.4
Educational services	27.7	27.4	26.2	19.7	19.6	18.7
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.6	21.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total government	417.1	418.3	428.4	219.4	220.4	224.4
Total federal government	134.1	133.9	134.5	54.0	54.0	53.5
Total state and local government	283.0	284.4	293.9	165.4	166.4	170.9
Total state government	89.6	90.1	90.8	64.1	64.1	64.6
Total local government	193.4	194.3	203.1	101.3	102.3	106.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MAY 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Manufacturing	$332.60	$336.30	$331.17	38.9	38.7	39.9	$ 8.55	$ 8.69	$ 8.30
DURABLE GOODS	374.14	377.32	372.49	39.3	39.1	40.4	9.52	9.65	9.22
Lumber and wood products	243.10	209.79	237.96	37.4	31.5	40.4	6.50	6.66	5.89
Furniture and fixtures	218.11	244.28	222.08	38.4	41.9	37.2	5.68	5.83	5.97
Stone, clay and glass products	364.62	365.72	345.22	41.2	41.0	41.0	8.85	8.92	8.42
Primary metal industries	492.92	498.81	497.35	38.6	39.0	40.6	12.77	12.79	12.25
Fabricated metal products	353.01	346.58	327.59	41.0	40.3	41.0	8.61	8.60	7.99
Machinery except electrical	352.52	363.51	367.61	39.3	40.3	40.8	8.97	9.02	9.01
Electric and electronic equipment	314.98	299.83	285.53	40.8	39.4	40.5	7.72	7.61	7.05
Transportation equipment	418.51	428.27	403.85	37.3	37.8	39.4	11.22	11.33	10.25
Instruments and related products	272.46	264.26	248.56	38.0	36.4	42.2	7.17	7.26	5.89
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	233.46	204.17	228.92	37.9	36.2	38.8	6.16	5.64	5.90
NONDURABLE GOODS	286.08	288.04	278.64	38.4	38.1	39.3	7.45	7.56	7.09
Food and kindred products	274.25	271.49	263.64	38.9	38.4	38.6	7.05	7.07	6.83
Apparel and other textile products	187.59	194.63	194.38	33.8	33.1	36.4	5.55	5.88	5.34
Paper and allied products	298.25	294.80	270.82	40.8	40.0	40.3	7.31	7.37	6.72
Printing and publishing	342.09	344.28	320.63	37.8	37.3	37.5	9.05	9.23	8.55
Chemicals and allied products	374.14	372.28	359.75	40.8	41.0	43.5	9.17	9.08	8.27
Rubber and misc. plastic products	286.42	298.80	292.04	40.8	41.5	41.9	7.02	7.20	6.97
Leather and leather products	179.63	188.42	179.80	37.5	39.5	38.5	4.79	4.77	4.67

Covers an estimated 142,300 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
MANUFACTURING	$352.34	$358.89	$349.40	39.5	39.7	40.3	$ 8.92	$ 9.04	$ 8.67
DURABLE GOODS	390.25	398.20	390.02	39.3	39.9	40.5	9.93	9.98	9.63
Stone, clay and glass products	378.36	378.98	343.26	41.9	41.6	42.8	9.03	9.11	8.02
Primary metal industries	494.08	500.64	501.83	38.6	38.9	40.7	12.80	12.87	12.33
Fabricated metal products	353.68	358.44	321.03	40.7	41.2	41.0	8.69	8.70	7.83
Machinery except electrical	303.77	324.37	315.17	37.0	39.8	40.2	8.21	8.15	7.84
Electric and electronic equipment	347.58	334.77	314.77	42.7	42.7	40.2	8.14	7.84	7.83
Transportation equipment	429.25	443.59	407.67	35.3	36.3	38.9	12.16	12.22	10.48
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	222.90	194.25	249.71	37.4	35.0	39.7	5.96	5.55	6.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	300.93	301.06	286.31	39.7	39.2	40.1	7.58	7.68	7.14
Food and kindred products	335.79	336.91	316.06	41.0	41.8	41.1	8.19	8.06	7.69
Apparel and other textile products	200.85	209.48	214.90	34.1	31.5	36.3	5.89	6.65	5.92
Paper and allied products	263.96	256.37	240.13	41.7	40.5	40.7	6.33	6.33	5.90
Printing and publishing	323.64	326.85	302.19	37.2	37.1	37.4	8.70	8.81	8.08
Chemicals and allied products	435.44	434.58	402.22	42.9	42.9	44.2	10.15	10.13	9.10
Rubber and misc. plastic products	257.14	257.25	222.14	43.0	43.9	41.6	5.98	5.86	5.34

Covers an estimated 90,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MAY 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Item	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Initial Claims	28,332	32,042	16,897	17,432	20,227	9,856
Total Continued Claims	228,476	255,972	148,226	145,536	158,798	84,430
Total Weeks Compensated*	215,042	254,910	136,388	130,086	150,768	78,312
Total Amount of Payments*	$24,240,171	$28,626,506	$13,018,596	$15,099,989	$17,431,757	$7,554,322
Average Weekly Payment	$112.72	$112.30	$95.45	$116.08	$115.62	$96.46

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Program	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
UCFE			
Total Initial Claims	211	511	242
Total Continued Claims	2,737	3,011	2,582
UCX			
Total Initial Claims	153	206	259
Total Continued Claims	783	947	2,401

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*These items have been revised to provide a better measure of payment activities.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MAY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	525.4	521.2	532.9
Manufacturing*	24.1	23.8	23.8
Printing and publishing	6.0	5.9	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.2	6.2	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	501.3	497.4	509.1
Construction	30.5	29.8	37.5
Transportation and public utilities*	14.5	14.5	13.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.5	6.5	6.0
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.3	135.2	134.0
General merchandise stores	16.7	16.9	17.0
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	28.6	28.4
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	137.0	135.6	136.4
Total government	154.1	153.7	159.1
Total federal government	70.4	70.2	73.0
Total state and local government	83.7	83.5	86.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MAY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	115.0	112.8	113.4
Manufacturing	23.4	23.2	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.4	8.0	7.5
Meat products	4.4	4.2	4.1
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.1	1.9	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.4	2.6
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.4	8.3
Nonmanufacturing	91.6	89.6	90.7
Construction	7.4	7.2	7.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.9	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	28.3	27.4	27.8
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	3.8	4.0
Banking	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	21.4	20.5	20.9
Health services	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total government	23.7	23.8	23.5
Total federal government	4.6	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	19.1	19.3	19.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.1	107.5	113.6
Manufacturing	25.4	25.2	28.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.0	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.2
Other manufacturing	18.7	18.6	20.9
Nonmanufacturing	82.7	82.3	85.3
Construction	6.5	6.4	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.7	7.3
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.1	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.8	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	24.2	25.2
Wholesale trade	5.0	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	19.3	19.3	20.3
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.1	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.4	22.3	21.1
Health services	8.6	8.5	8.4
Total government	19.0	19.1	21.1
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.0	16.1	18.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

MAY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	439.1	440.9	455.3
Manufacturing	59.7	59.9	66.4
Durable Goods*	26.6	26.9	32.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.2	3.2	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.5	7.6	8.3
Fabricated metal products*	3.2	3.1	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.2	4.2	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.6	7.9
Misc. mfg.	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	33.1	33.0	34.2
Food & kindred products*	8.4	8.3	8.5
Beverages	1.6	1.5	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	5.1	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.0	2.0	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.3	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.4	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	6.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	379.4	381.0	388.9
Construction	14.0	14.3	17.0
Transportation & public util.*	38.1	39.0	39.3
Railroad transportation	3.9	3.9	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.9	14.7	14.8
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.8	6.1
Water transportation	5.2	6.1	5.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.5	97.0	98.0
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.1	6.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.8	38.6	38.5
Banking	11.3	11.4	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.2	5.2	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.0	11.0	11.0
Service & mining*	108.4	109.3	106.1
Health services	35.1	35.1	33.8
Educational services	14.2	14.0	13.0
Misc. services	4.1	4.1	4.2
Total government	82.6	82.8	90.0
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.6
Total state & local government	69.6	69.8	76.4
Total state government	33.6	33.6	33.7
Total local government	36.0	36.2	42.7

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*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

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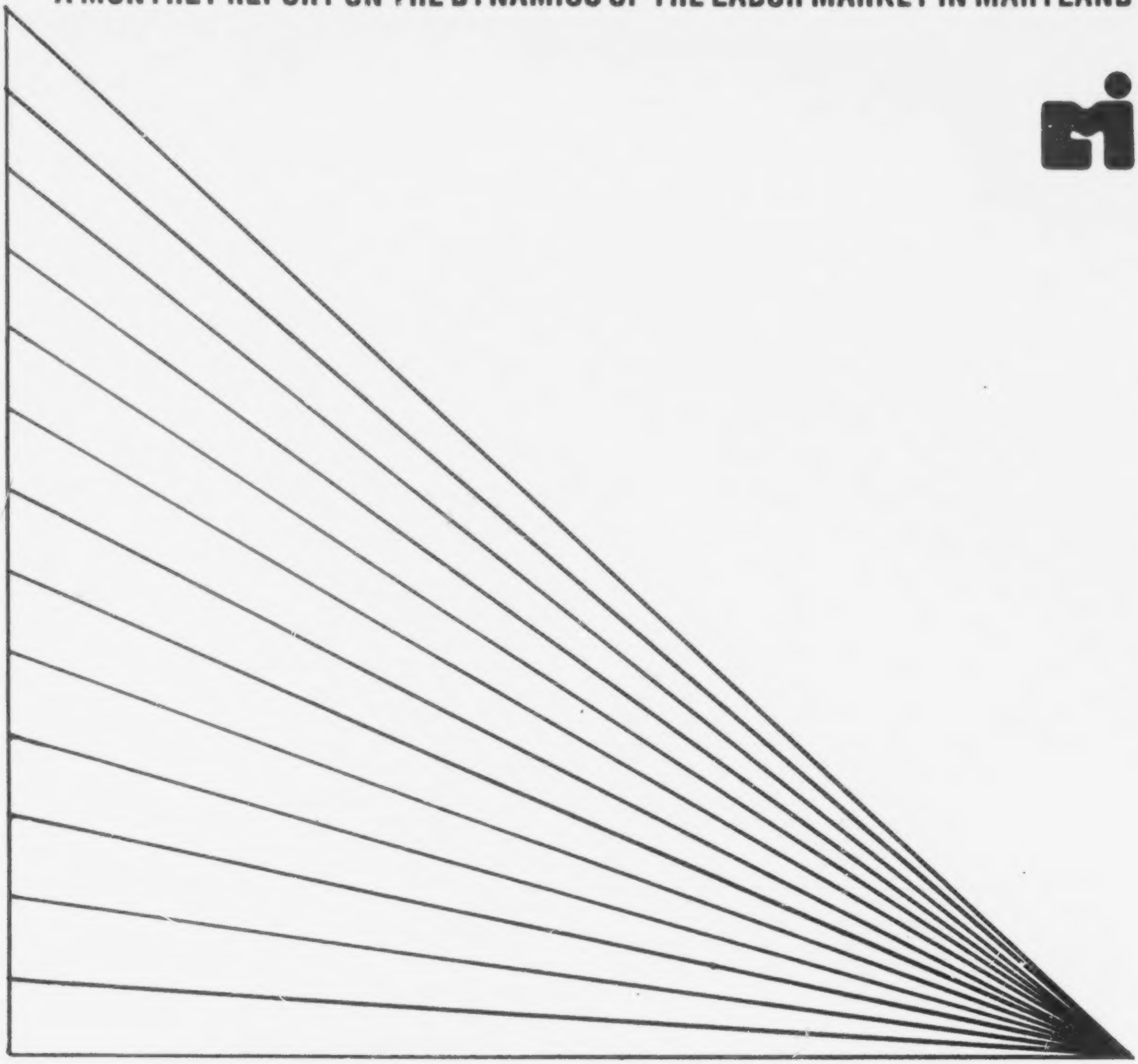
Congressional Inf.Serv.,Inc.
Att: Lois Gearhart (SRI)
4520 East-West Highway
Suite 800
Washington, D. C. 20814
(2)

S 3645-1 (A) 9/3/82

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



JUNE, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

FRANK O. HEINTZ
Executive Director — ESA

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In June, Maryland's unemployment rate showed a normal seasonal increase, as it rose from 8.6 percent in May to 9.0 percent in June. Summer workers and school graduates swelled the civilian labor force by an estimated 27,051 persons. The advance in unemployment by an estimated 12,123 persons approached the employment increase of 14,928 persons. For the 4th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the U.S. rate, and the gap is widening. The U.S. seasonally unadjusted rate for June is 9.8 percent, up from 9.1 percent for May.

The June rise in Maryland's unemployment marks the first increase since the large jump in January. January's unemployment rate of 9.8 percent remains the highest rate on record (back to 1970), while this June's rate sets a new record for the month of June. It greatly exceeds last June's rate of 7.1 percent and makes the 28th consecutive month of a higher unemployment volume and rate than a year ago. The estimated unemployment volume of 201,017 persons for June is a record for June and exceeds last June by 46,325 persons or 30 percent. Unemployed entrants to the labor force exhibited the biggest increase from May. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance were steady, initial claims rose somewhat, and persons exhausting their unemployment benefits expanded at a slower pace than in recent months.

For the 9th consecutive month, employment is at a lower level than a year ago, lower than in June, 1981 by 8,984 and than in June, 1980 by 508. The labor force exceeds last June's level only because of the large rise in unemployment since that time. This June's increase in employment is less than the increase last June. Seasonal influences caused the state's June employment to register its 5th consecutive monthly increase. The seasonal hiring experienced this June is comparable with that of last June in finance/insurance/real estate and federal government. Seasonal hiring is more extensive this June in construction but is less extensive in trade and services. The net increase in manufacturing this June is much less substantial than a year ago, even though the hiring in food processing is comparable. This is because the layoffs in nonelectrical machinery this June are greater than the layoffs in transportation equipment last June. June hiring in the water transportation sector of the transportation industry exceeds hiring in the trucking sector a year ago. Seasonal layoffs in state government are less sizable this June, while layoffs in local government are more evident than last year.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends shown statewide. Its unemployment rate advanced from 10.0 percent in May to 10.5 percent in June, as unemployment rose by an estimated 6,998 persons and employment by 7,494. Unemployment in Baltimore City accelerated from 11.9 percent to 12.4 percent. Much of the area's increased unemployment is caused by summer workers and school graduates entering the labor market. Though manufacturing employment registered a net increase statewide for June, it declined in the Baltimore area. The absence of seasonal hiring in food processing created a greater impact from the

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

layoffs in nonelectrical machinery. Following statewide trends, the area noted seasonal hiring in construction, banking, and real estate, as well as more business in water transportation services. While the state registered net seasonal gains in trade and services, trade was unchanged in the Baltimore area and services declined. Government increased in the area as it subsided statewide, with summer hiring in defense and certain state agencies outnumbering seasonal layoffs in public education.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area swelled from 5.4 percent in May to 5.7 percent in June. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance actually subsided, while unemployed entrants to the labor force mushroomed. Service employment scored the biggest increase from May, with hiring in business service, amusement/recreation services, and engineering/architectural services. Hiring also occurred in electric/electronic equipment manufacturing, construction, real estate, federal government, and city and county government. Public education employment dropped at the end of the school year.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate edged up from 12.6 percent to 12.8 percent. Recalls in manufacturing caused Allegany County's rate to fall from 14.1 percent to 13.0 percent. A small growth was observed in Western Maryland's employment over the month. Seasonal hiring in construction was accompanied by end-of-school-year layoffs in education. The most sizable changes in unemployment rates from May were noted in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, as is normal in this area with relatively small labor forces and strongly seasonal economies. Besides Allegany County, the only Maryland counties whose unemployment rates decreased from May were Caroline, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester. Those four Eastern Shore counties most particularly benefited from areawide trends of extensive hiring in food processing, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture. A combination of agribusiness and resort activity caused Worcester County's unemployment to drop from 10.8 percent to 7.8 percent. Its employment soared by 2,365 persons and its unemployment fell by 389. Sizable increases in unemployment rates were registered in Calvert, Cecil, Dorchester, and Kent counties. Cecil County was heavily impacted by persistent layoffs at Delaware's automobile plants. Garrett County assumed Somerset County's leadership in unemployment rates, scoring a rate of 16.6 percent for June. Montgomery County continued to register the state's lowest unemployment rate, hitting 4.8 percent for June.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment followed normal seasonal trends during June, increasing by 8,800 jobs from May to a level of 1,699,200. However, this failed to match the advance of 9,900 jobs last June. Still, employment has increased for five consecutive months, climbing by 47,500 since January as compared with a smaller rise of 46,800 during that period in 1981. The state has not recovered from employment losses experienced last year; therefore,

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

employment is lower than a year ago for the 9th consecutive month, lower than last June by 36,200 jobs.

Manufacturing employment was lower than a year ago for the 30th consecutive month, falling below last June's level by 20,000 jobs. After job losses totaling 3,900 between February and May, manufacturing scored a net job gain of 500 for June. This is substantially less than the rise by 2,000 last June, when seasonal hiring in food processing more than made up for layoffs in transportation equipment. Though the seasonal addition of 800 jobs in food processing was comparable this June, the loss of 1,600 jobs in nonelectric machinery was quite substantially less than the rise by 2,000 last June, when seasonal hiring in food processing more than made up for layoffs in transportation equipment. Though the seasonal addition of 800 jobs in food processing was comparable this June, the loss of 1,600 jobs in nonelectrical machinery was quite substantial. Additional, limited hiring in furniture/fixtures, electric/electronic equipment, paper/allied products, and rubber/plastics did result in a net gain for the June manufacturing.

Employment in nonmanufacturing increased by 8,300 from May, surpassing the monthly increase of 7,900 jobs last June. This also marked the 4th consecutive monthly gain in nonmanufacturing, with jobs up from February by 49,400 as compared with a lesser advance of 39,500 during that period in 1981. Still, for the 9th consecutive month, employment was lower than for the corresponding month a year ago, lower than last June by 16,200. The only declines during June occurred in state and local government. State government subsided by 1,200 from May, as seasonal layoffs at public colleges and universities outnumbered summer hiring by certain state agencies. In local government, seasonal layoffs in public education also outnumbered summer hiring by city and county governments, yielding a net job loss of 2,100. The largest increase of 3,500 jobs was registered in services, even though this is less than the increase of 4,800 last June. Services' hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation, health services, and engineering/architectural services outnumbered layoffs in private education and business services. Federal government advanced by 2,000 jobs during June, with summer hiring in defense and at other federal agencies. A rise of 1,900 was noted in retail trade. This was less extensive than the advance of 3,000 last June, because this year the seasonal hiring by eating/drinking places was accompanied by food stores' closings. Construction and finance/insurance/real estate each added an estimated 1,500 jobs during June. The latter experienced summer hiring in banking and real estate. The construction hiring took place mainly among special trade contractors and compares with a gain of only 200 last June. Since February, construction employment has advanced by 8,700, compared with a lesser rise of 7,900 during that period in 1981. Hiring in water transportation services increased employment in the transportation sector by 1,100 during June, after causing a decline by 900 in that sector during May.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 2,100 during June, representing only 24 percent of the gain statewide. Manufacturing employment experienced a net decline by 800 jobs during June. The sizable loss of 1,600 jobs in nonelectrical machinery was accompanied by limited hiring mostly in furniture/fixtures (+400). Nonmanufacturing advanced by 2,900 jobs. Seasonal hiring was noted in construction (+600), finance/insurance/real estate(+1,200), and federal government (+600). More business in water transportation services added 1,000 jobs to the transportation sector. As sizable net gains were noted statewide, the area's trade sector experienced a net loss of 200 jobs due to food stores' closing. Layoffs in private education and business services outnumbered summer hiring in other industries, producing a net decrease by 1,000 in the area's services sector. Though the area's state government advanced by 1,500 jobs during June, local government lost an estimated 1,000 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $8.89 during June to average $342.34, rising by a sizable 2.7 percent from May but by only 2.7 percent since June, 1981. Average weekly hours increased from May by 0.9 hours to 39.9, while average hourly earnings advanced by 3 cents to $8.58. The workweek lengthened as the result of more overtime work, longer scheduled workweeks, and more business. This particularly was noted in lumber/wood, furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, primary metals, transportation equipment, instruments, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics. Diverse trends were observed in average hourly earnings. Average earnings rose especially in lumber/wood, furniture/fixtures, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased at a faster pace than statewide, rising 3.5 percent over the month and 4.6 percent from last June. From May, weekly earnings advanced by $12.35 to average $366.87. Average weekly hours increased by 1.2 hours to 40.9, and average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents to $8.97.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for June, 1982 were up 17.8 percent, as significant layoffs were reported in the industries of non-electrical machinery, rubber products, and educational services. Continued claims increased 17.2 percent, the number of weeks compensated rose 12.5 percent, and the amount of payments rose by 13.3 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $113.52.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 28.4 percent and continued claims were up 14.9 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims rose 22.9 percent and continued claims rose less than one percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same patterns as the statewide activities. Initial claims rose by 17.5 percent, continued claims by 18.0 percent, weeks compensated by 13.7 percent, and the amount of payments by 14.9 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $117.25.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items increased by 1.2 percent from May to reach 290.6 for June. The index had risen by 7.1 percent since last June. The monthly gain for June exceeds the 1.0 percent inflation rate for May. The index for food and beverages increased by 0.8 percent over the month and by 5.1 percent over the year, reaching 280.2. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home rose by 0.7 percent from May and by 3.7 percent from last June, for a June index of 272.6.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Market Benchmarks and Barometers--Fiscal Year 1983 (formally called the Annual Planning Information Report) for the State of Maryland, Baltimore SMSA, Western Maryland, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Balance of State.

Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JUNE 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June	May**	June '81
MARYLAND	2,231,416	2,204,365	2,030,399	2,015,471	201,017	188,894	9.0	8.6	7.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,119,424	1,104,932	1,001,759	994,265	117,665	110,667	10.5	10.0	8.0
BALTIMORE CITY	413,932	408,357	362,535	359,823	51,397	48,534	12.4	11.9	10.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	185,479	183,414	170,848	169,570	14,631	13,844	7.9	7.5	5.9
BALTIMORE*	340,086	335,568	302,098	299,838	37,988	35,730	11.2	10.6	7.5
CARROLL	48,425	47,714	44,399	44,067	4,026	3,647	8.3	7.6	5.8
HARFORD	73,871	72,757	67,242	66,739	6,629	6,018	9.0	8.3	5.6
HOWARD	57,629	57,125	54,636	54,228	2,993	2,897	5.2	5.1	3.7
D. C. AREA	782,589	776,626	738,069	735,053	44,520	41,573	5.7	5.4	4.7
CHARLES	42,878	42,608	40,775	40,608	2,103	2,000	4.9	4.7	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	340,737	337,965	324,542	323,216	16,195	14,749	4.8	4.4	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	398,973	396,053	372,752	371,229	26,221	24,824	6.6	6.3	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	147,895	146,728	129,016	128,229	18,879	18,499	12.8	12.6	9.5
ALLEGANY	35,057	35,537	30,500	30,526	4,557	5,011	13.0	14.1	11.0
FREDERICK*	46,361	45,893	41,365	41,136	4,996	4,757	10.8	10.4	6.7
GARRETT	11,971	11,629	9,989	9,758	1,982	1,871	16.6	16.1	16.3
WASHINGTON	54,506	53,669	47,162	46,809	7,344	6,860	13.5	12.8	9.5
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,776	11,554	9,920	9,865	1,856	1,689	15.8	14.6	13.3
ST. MARY'S	19,413	19,160	17,433	17,376	1,980	1,784	10.2	9.3	10.4
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,895	8,648	7,841	7,490	1,054	1,158	11.8	13.4	10.2
CECIL	31,309	29,752	27,137	27,207	4,172	2,545	13.3	8.6	6.7
DORCHESTER	16,397	15,985	14,264	14,179	2,133	1,806	13.0	11.3	12.8
KENT	8,648	8,501	7,683	7,656	965	845	11.2	9.9	11.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,529	10,116	9,376	9,064	1,153	1,052	11.0	10.4	10.7
SOMERSET	7,842	7,935	6,667	6,623	1,175	1,312	15.0	16.5	16.1
TALBOT	15,986	15,635	15,111	14,881	875	754	5.5	4.8	4.8
WICOMICO	30,597	30,653	27,580	27,405	3,017	3,248	9.9	10.6	10.3
WORCESTER	20,116	18,140	18,543	16,178	1,573	1,962	7.8	10.8	7.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	101,534	100,835	87,651	87,093	13,883	13,742	13.7	13.6	10.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	779,338	769,364	699,661	694,427	79,677	74,937	10.2	9.7 1	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	224,386	218,687	202,330	198,532	22,056	20,155	9.8	9.2	8.5
UNITED STATES[2]	111,569,000	109,914,000	100,683,000	99,957,000	10,886,000	9,957,000	9.8	9.1	7.7

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JUNE 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1699.2	1690.4	1735.4	951.2	949.1	971.7
Manufacturing	215.5	215.0	235.5	141.3	142.1	158.1
Durable Goods	115.7	116.5	131.7	82.3	83.2	95.6
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.4	* *	* *	* *
Stone, clay and glass products	7.8	7.9	9.5	5.7	5.9	6.9
Primary metal industries	23.2	23.1	29.0	21.5	21.4	27.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.1	15.0	20.4	15.0	14.9	20.2
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.5	10.3	7.2	7.1	7.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.0	5.2	3.8	3.7	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	17.5	18.7	9.2	10.8	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.5	1.7	* *	* *	* *
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	33.4	32.8	24.3	24.1	24.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.3	3.4	* *	* *	* *
Communication equipment	23.8	23.5	22.0	18.1	17.9	16.7
Electronic components and accessories	1.6	1.6	1.6	* *	* *	* *
Transportation equipment	13.8	13.9	18.4	8.0	7.9	12.4
Ship and boat building and repair	4.2	4.2	6.6	3.1	3.1	5.5
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.8
Nondurable Goods	99.8	98.5	103.8	59.0	58.9	62.5
Food and kindred products	26.2	25.4	25.8	12.9	12.8	13.0
Meat products	6.6	6.3	5.9	* *	* *	* *
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	2.9	3.0	* *	* *	* *
Bakery products	* *	* *	* *	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.7	4.7	5.3	3.0	3.0	3.4
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	* *	* *	* *
Apparel and other textile products	14.3	14.4	14.9	8.7	8.8	9.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	* *	* *	* *
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.7	3.1	* *	* *	* *
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.0	9.7	7.1	6.9	7.4
Printing and publishing	22.6	22.6	23.5	12.4	12.6	13.2
Newspapers	6.1	6.0	6.1	* *	* *	* *
Books	2.6	2.7	2.7	* *	* *	* *
Chemicals and allied products	13.8	13.7	15.4	10.1	10.0	11.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	* *	* *	* *
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.9	* *	* *	* *
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	9.7	10.5	6.2	6.2	6.3
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.2	3.3	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.7	1.7	1.9	* *	* *	* *

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

(continued)

JUNE 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1483.7	1475.4	1499.9	809.9	807.0	813.6
Construction	83.6	82.1	99.5	38.0	37.4	47.4
Transportation and public utilities	85.6	84.4	85.7	56.7	55.5	57.6
Railroad transportation	9.0	9.1	9.4	6.5	6.4	6.7
Transportation, except railroads	40.2	39.1	39.8	25.4	24.4	26.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.4	36.2	36.5	24.8	24.7	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.5	22.4	22.7	15.6	15.6	15.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.9	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.1	412.2	410.5	230.3	230.5	225.0
Wholesale trade	92.9	92.9	90.0	57.0	57.2	55.8
Retail trade	321.2	319.3	320.5	173.3	173.3	169.2
General merchandise stores	44.0	43.8	43.2	18.5	18.5	20.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.8	94.3	94.6	59.4	58.2	58.1
Banking	24.9	24.5	24.3	14.7	14.5	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.6	12.5	12.3	8.2	8.2	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	20.9	16.0	16.0	15.8
Services and mining	388.1	384.6	383.7	204.6	205.6	201.6
Private hospitals	57.0	56.3	54.8	37.6	37.1	35.9
Educational services	25.1	27.5	24.5	17.7	19.7	17.5
Engineering and architectural services	22.1	21.6	22.1	9.3	9.1	9.3
Total government	416.5	417.8	425.9	220.9	219.8	223.9
Total federal government	136.6	134.6	136.8	54.8	54.2	54.4
Total state and local government	279.9	283.2	289.1	166.1	165.6	169.5
Total state government	88.5	89.7	87.6	65.6	64.1	64.5
Total local government	191.4	193.5	201.5	100.5	101.5	105.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JUNE 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Manufacturing	$342.34	$333.45	$333.20	39.9	39.0	40.0	$ 8.58	$ 8.55	$ 8.33
DURABLE GOODS	388.14	375.65	376.65	40.6	39.5	40.5	9.56	9.51	9.30
Lumber and wood products	261.22	241.80	236.40	38.7	37.2	39.4	6.75	6.50	6.00
Furniture and fixtures	268.35	218.11	233.43	44.8	38.4	39.1	5.99	5.68	5.97
Stone, clay and glass products	375.80	364.68	369.51	42.9	41.3	41.8	8.76	8.83	8.84
Primary metal industries	501.34	492.92	493.28	39.6	38.6	40.7	12.66	12.77	12.12
Fabricated metal products	357.82	357.06	338.62	40.8	40.9	41.6	8.77	8.73	8.14
Machinery except electrical	367.83	352.04	361.75	40.2	39.6	40.6	9.15	8.89	8.91
Electric and electronic equipment	325.68	316.57	297.46	41.7	40.9	41.2	7.81	7.74	7.22
Transportation equipment	446.40	422.21	411.09	39.4	37.9	38.6	11.33	11.14	10.65
Instruments and related products	285.32	272.19	243.60	39.3	37.7	40.0	7.26	7.22	6.09
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	226.10	230.35	225.04	38.0	37.7	38.8	5.95	6.11	5.80
NONDURABLE GOODS	292.47	286.83	278.95	39.1	38.5	39.4	7.48	7.45	7.08
Food and kindred products	277.50	274.17	273.32	39.7	39.0	39.9	6.99	7.03	6.85
Apparel and other textile products	198.85	187.59	192.75	35.7	33.8	36.3	5.57	5.55	5.31
Paper and allied products	305.86	301.58	272.96	41.5	41.2	40.2	7.37	7.32	6.79
Printing and publishing	343.36	340.66	318.43	37.2	37.6	37.2	9.23	9.06	8.56
Chemicals and allied products	372.86	379.96	359.07	41.2	41.3	42.9	9.05	9.20	8.37
Rubber and misc. plastic products	311.75	286.71	285.02	42.3	40.9	42.1	7.37	7.01	6.77
Leather and leather products	178.42	181.82	174.09	37.8	37.8	37.6	4.72	4.81	4.63

Covers an estimated 142,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
MANUFACTURING	$366.87	$354.52	$350.61	40.9	39.7	40.3	$ 8.97	$ 8.93	$ 8.70
DURABLE GOODS	410.76	393.23	391.23	41.2	39.6	40.5	9.97	9.93	9.66
Stone, clay and glass products	404.90	378.78	366.34	44.3	41.9	43.2	9.14	9.04	8.48
Primary metal industries	505.06	494.08	496.94	39.8	38.6	40.8	12.69	12.80	12.18
Fabricated metal products	374.05	361.34	333.84	41.7	40.6	42.1	8.97	8.90	7.93
Machinery except electrical	321.60	306.99	304.59	40.1	37.9	38.9	8.02	8.10	7.83
Electric and electronic equipment	353.50	348.39	319.87	42.9	42.8	40.8	8.24	8.14	7.84
Transportation equipment	474.91	442.13	415.72	38.8	36.6	38.0	12.24	12.08	10.94
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	225.23	222.90	249.55	38.5	37.4	39.8	5.85	5.96	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	307.04	302.84	286.80	40.4	39.9	40.0	7.60	7.59	7.17
Food and kindred products	339.89	336.61	323.75	41.4	41.1	41.4	8.21	8.19	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	208.98	200.85	206.48	35.3	34.1	35.6	5.92	5.89	5.80
Paper and allied products	273.28	267.97	241.35	42.5	42.2	40.7	6.43	6.35	5.93
Printing and publishing	326.88	321.90	299.02	37.4	37.0	36.6	8.74	8.70	8.17
Chemicals and allied products	431.85	444.57	407.09	42.8	43.8	43.4	10.09	10.15	9.38
Rubber and misc. plastic products	274.91	257.14	230.02	44.7	43.0	43.4	6.15	5.98	5.30

Covers an estimated 89,400 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Initial Claims	33,372	28,332	25,162	20,487	17,432	15,582
Total Continued Claims	267,869	228,476	167,160	171,762	145,536	98,628
Total Number of Payments	241,992	215,042	147,919	147,919	130,086	87,071
Total Amount of Payments	$27,470,899	$24,240,171	$14,219,537	$17,343,017	$15,099,989	$8,441,653
Average Weekly Payment	$113.52	$112.72	$95.50	$112.72	$116.08	$96.10

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	271	211	303
Total continued claims	3,145	2,737	3,028
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	188	153	341
Total Continued claims	788	783	2,825

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

June, 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	526.4	525.4	535.8
Manufacturing*	24.5	24.1	24.1
Printing and publishing	6.0	6.0	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.4	6.2	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	501.9	501.3	511.7
Construction	31.0	30.5	37.3
Transportation and public utilities*	14.7	14.5	13.9
Trucking and warehousing	6.6	6.5	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.5	136.4	134.1
General merchandise stores	16.9	16.8	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	28.9	28.7
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	139.9	136.7	139.2
Total government	150.3	154.3	158.5
Total federal government	72.9	70.6	73.9
Total state and local government	77.4	83.7	84.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JUNE 1982

Major Industry Grouping	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	118.1	115.0	116.9
Manufacturing	24.2	23.5	23.8
Food & kindred products*	9.1	8.4	8.4
Meat products	4.6	4.4	3.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.1	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.6
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.1	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.5	8.5	8.5
Nonmanufacturing	93.9	91.5	93.1
Construction	7.7	7.5	7.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.8	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.9	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.9	28.3	29.4
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.0	4.1
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	22.6	21.4	21.9
Health services	7.6	7.5	7.5
Total government	22.7	23.5	23.1
Total federal government	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total state & local government	18.0	18.9	18.4

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	June, 1982	May, 1982	June, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.2	108.1	113.5
Manufacturing	25.5	25.4	28.7
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.2
Other manufacturing	18.8	18.7	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	82.7	82.7	84.8
Construction	6.9	6.5	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.9	7.3
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.2	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	2.0	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.4	24.3	25.2
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	19.5	19.4	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.1	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.2	22.4	21.3
Health services	8.7	8.6	8.5
Total government	18.7	19.0	20.3
Total federal government	3.1	3.0	3.1
Total state & local government	15.6	16.0	17.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JUNE 1982

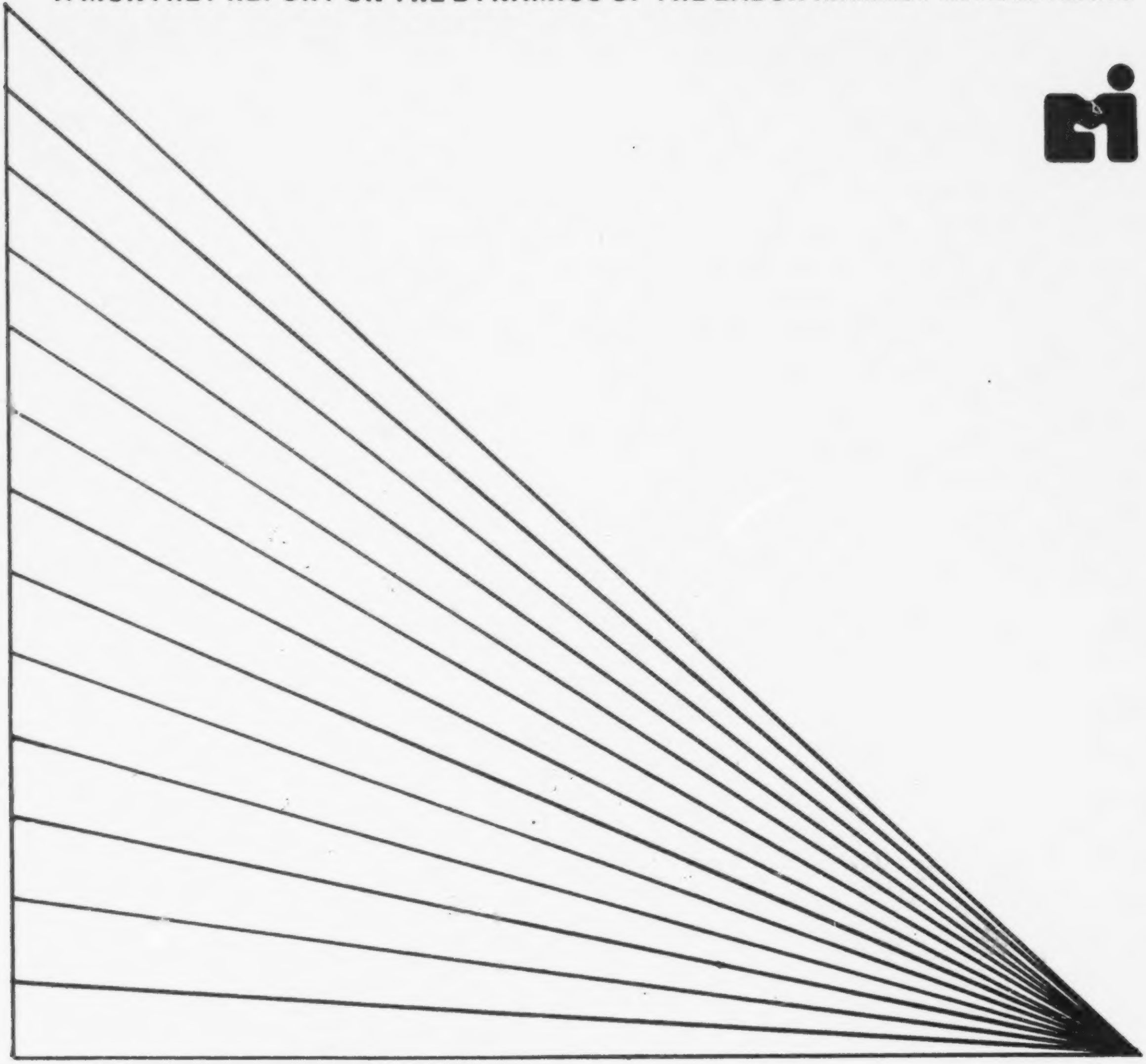
Major Industry Grouping	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	440.7	439.3	455.0
Manufacturing	58.6	59.6	65.2
Durable Goods*	25.6	26.5	31.5
Stone, clay & glass products	3.1	3.2	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.3	7.5	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.2	3.2	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	3.2	4.2	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.2	7.1
Misc. mfg.	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	33.0	33.1	33.7
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.3	8.3
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.7
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	5.0	4.7
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	2.0	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.3	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.4	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.1	8.5
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.6	6.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	382.1	379.7	389.8
Construction	14.5	14.2	17.2
Transportation & public util.*	39.7	38.2	39.4
Railroad transportation	4.0	4.0	4.1
Transp. except railroad*	15.2	13.9	14.9
Trucking & warehousing	6.0	5.7	6.3
Water transportation	6.2	5.2	5.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.6	97.5	98.4
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.2	6.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	38.9	38.8
Banking	11.6	11.4	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.1	11.0	10.9
Service & mining*	107.7	108.2	106.4
Health services	35.6	35.1	34.2
Educational services	12.5	14.0	12.0
Misc. services	4.2	4.1	4.2
Total government	83.0	82.7	89.6
Total federal government	13.1	13.0	13.6
Total state & local government	69.9	69.7	76.0
Total state government	34.8	33.7	34.3
Total local government	35.1	36.0	41.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



JULY, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

**LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS**

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**PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201**

Phone: 383-5000

JAMES J. TRAGLIA
Executive Director - ESA

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate scored an unusually large drop from June to July, falling from 9.0 percent to 8.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Normally, the rate remains steady. Even though the July rate is the highest for that month on record (back to 1970), it is lower than January's record-breaking rate of 9.8 percent. After falling from January to May, the unemployment rate edged up in June. Now it has returned to the rates experienced in April and May. For the 5th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the nation's rate (not seasonally adjusted), and the gap has been widening. The U.S. rate for July remained at its June level of 9.8 percent.

For the 29th consecutive month, the state's unemployment rate and volume both were higher than the corresponding month a year ago. In July, 1981, the unemployment rate amounted to only 7.2 percent and the unemployment volume was lower by an estimated 35,327 persons. After nine consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, July's employment exceeded last July's by 4,695 persons but still was lower than July, 1980 by 16,399. Even though this July's labor force was higher than last July's by 40,022 persons, 88 percent of the increase was in unemployment. Trends last July were opposite to those of this July. A year ago, employment declined while unemployment rose. This July, employment advanced from June by an estimated 6,457 persons while unemployment decreased by 8,445. The labor force's monthly loss last July of 7,256 persons was more substantial than this July's loss of 1,988, both caused by discouraged job-seekers leaving the labor market.

The bulk of July's decrease in unemployment volume can be attributed to discouraged job-seekers leaving the labor market, particularly the summer workers. However, unemployed persons exhausting their unemployment insurance benefits are continuing to increase. Persons receiving unemployment benefits stayed close to their June levels. July's increase in employment marked the sixth consecutive advance, with employment increasing by an estimated 96,027 persons between January and July. This July's layoffs were less extensive than last July in manufacturing, retail trade, services, and local government. Seasonal hiring was more extensive this July in construction and federal government. On the negative side, layoffs were more sizable this July in transportation and in state government. Manufacturing employment showed its largest monthly drop since January. Less business, unpaid vacations, and temporary shutdowns were noted in many manufacturing industries, particularly stone/clay/glass products, miscellaneous manufacturing, food processing, and apparel/textiles.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 10.5 percent in June to 10.0 percent in July. The area's unemployment declined substantially by an estimated 6,264 persons, as unemployed summer workers gave up their job search. Persons receiving unemployment benefits also declined somewhat, while persons exhausting their benefits increased. Employment remained close to its June level, even though it rose statewide.

The state's trends were followed with lower employment in transportation, retail trade, and manufacturing. The most sizable reductions in manufacturing were noted in stone/clay/glass products, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics. Unlike the state, a larger decline was noted in services and little hiring was observed in construction. While hiring in federal government balanced layoffs in state/local government statewide, the area's government was boosted by summer hiring in both federal and local government. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 12.5 percent in June to 11.8 percent in July. Harford County's rate increased considerably from 8.9 percent to 10.0 percent, with layoffs in manufacturing.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area dipped from 5.7 percent in June to 5.4 percent in July. The labor force maintained its June level, as unemployment decreased and employment increased. Seasonal hiring was concentrated in construction and federal government. Meanwhile, trade employment subsided, and summer layoffs by county boards of education outnumbered hiring by city and county governments.

A sizable increase was noted in Western Maryland's unemployment rate, as it went from 12.7 percent in June to 13.4 percent in July. Allegany and Washington counties took the brunt of that increase. Allegany County's rate rose from 13.0 percent to 14.0 percent, while Washington County's advanced from 13.3 percent to 14.4 percent. Manufacturing firms showed particular weakness, concentrated in leather/leather products, furniture/fixtures, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing. The area's service jobs declined somewhat, and layoffs in public education outnumbered summer hiring by city and county governments.

Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates declined from June in 8 and rose in 3. The area showed declines in manufacturing employment, particularly in food processing and chemicals. Trade, services, and construction continued their summer hiring. Transportation subsided somewhat, and summer layoffs by county boards of education outnumbered summer hiring by city and county governments. Wicomico County exhibited the only sizable increase in unemployment, caused by layoffs in manufacturing. Seasonal influences produced notable decreases in the unemployment rates of Calvert, St. Mary's, Caroline, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Worcester counties. Recalls at Delaware's automotive plants caused Cecil County's rate to drop from 13.4 percent to 10.2 percent. The state's lowest unemployment rate for July of 4.5 percent was for Montgomery County and the highest of 16.2 percent was for Garrett County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Declining 32,400 below last July's estimates, Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment registered 1,688,400 in July, marking the 10th consecutive month of employment lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. In June, the gap was an even greater 38,200 jobs. Between June and July, a loss of 8,800 occurred, a monthly reduction much less severe than the 14,600 drop reported last July. Compared with last July, layoffs were less extensive in manufacturing, retail trade, services, and local government. Federal government and construction experienced more extensive hiring this July. Negatively, transportation and state government suffered from more sizable layoffs this July. The drop from June and July came after five months of rising employment, with jobs increasing by 45,500 from January to June.

Manufacturing industries, hampered by layoffs due to weak business conditions and unpaid vacations, reported 209,700 jobs in July, lower by 20,800 than last July's job count for the 31st consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. Losses from June, at 6,100, were less extensive this July than the 5,000 drop last July, due to current sizable hiring in two major industry groups. July's greatest reduction was in stone/clay/glass, where longterm weak business and unpaid vacations reduced jobs by 1,200. Chemicals/allied products lost 1,100 due to less business. Permanent and temporary shutdowns in miscellaneous manufacturing took 1,000 from this industry. The 900 seasonal drop in apparel/textiles is comparable to last July's decline. Layoffs took 800 workers from food/kindred products, mainly in meat products (-500) and preserved fruits/vegetables (-300). Less extensive losses were reported in furniture/fixtures (-500), rubber/plastics (-700), leather/leather products (-300). Transportation equipment, instruments, and paper/allied products each reported a small reduction of 200 jobs. Primary metals gained 500 with more business in blast furnace/basic steel products. Hiring outnumbered layoffs in nonelectric machinery, increasing jobs by 600 after a decline of 1,600 in June.

Nonmanufacturing registered 1,478,700 in July, losing 2,700 from June and falling 11,600 below last July's employment. The decline in July ended a four-month trend of rising employment, with 47,100 jobs gained from February to June. Construction, expanded by seasonal hiring and more business especially in special trades contractors, gained 1,900 jobs from June. Since February, this industry has increased by 10,600, exceeding the growth for that time period in 1981 by 2,000 jobs. Monthly gains in July were 1,200 above gains from June last year. Still, construction employment falls below the year-ago level for the 29th month, lower in July by 14,700 jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate reported increased employment by 400 jobs in July. A severe drop of 2,700 was noted in transportation except railroads due to seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers and layoffs in water transportation services. A net loss of 2,000 jobs occurred in trade, when a 3,000 decline in retail trade was moderated by a 1,000 seasonal gain in wholesale trade. The loss from June was a greater 3,500 last July. The decline from June comes after four months of increased employment in trade, with jobs up 15,100 from February to June. In services/mining, continued seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places was greatly outweighed by extensive seasonal layoffs in education services and social services, for a net reduction of 400 jobs. A more substantial decline from June of 3,200 was noted last July. The drop in July breaks five consecutive months of rising employment in services, with a gain of 18,300 from January to June. In government, an estimated 1,800 seasonal increase in federal government was offset by a 1,000 loss in state government and an 800 loss in local government, as public elementary/secondary schools and public universities/colleges continued seasonal layoffs. Total government is 7,300 below last July's estimates (mostly in local government), marking the 18th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment inched down by 8,400 from June, registering 941,900 and falling 16,900 below year-ago levels. Manufacturing was reduced by 3,700 over the month and dropped 14,800 from last July. Nonmanufacturing lost 4,700 from June and receded 2,100 below last July.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries averaged weekly earnings of $344.18 in July, an increase of $2.70 above the average weekly pay reported in June. An influence on the increased wages was the layoff of lower paid employees due to shutdowns, unpaid vacations, and poor business conditions. Reduced by 0.6 hour, average weekly hours registered 39.2. Hourly wages averaged $8.78, increasing 20 cents over hourly earnings in June. Industries reporting higher hourly earnings were furniture/fixtures, primary metals, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, instruments, miscellaneous manufacturing, food/kindred products, apparel/textiles, printing/publishing, chemicals/allied products, and rubber/plastics. Wage increases were noted in food/kindred products and miscellaneous manufacturing. Lower hourly earnings were seen only in lumber/wood products, with several incidents of less overtime and temporary shutdown. Shorter workweeks especially were noted in furniture/fixtures and apparel/textiles. Production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area earned average weekly pay of $368.80, topping June wages by $1.52. The workweek, at 40.0 hours, was 0.9 below that reported in June. At $9.22, average hourly earnings rose 24 cents above those for June. From last July, average weekly earnings rose by 4.4 percent in the Metro Area, while statewide weekly wages increased at a substantially lower pace of 2.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for July, 1982 were down 6.3 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers from the primary metals, non-electrical equipment, and rubber products industries. Continued claims decreased 15.1 percent, the number of weeks compensated declined 8.1 percent, and the amount of payments was down 8.9 percent. The average weekly check amount declined slightly to $112.51.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 17.3 percent and continued claims were down 28.8 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were up 20.7 percent and continued claims were down 31.6 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined by 12.1 percent, continued claims by 15.6 percent, weeks compensated by 8.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 10.9 percent. The average weekly benefit amount decreased slightly to $114.29.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items registered 292.2 for July, an increase of a mere 0.6 percent since June and only 6.5 percent above July, 1981. The monthly gain for July is only half the inflation rate for June. The index for food and beverages, inching up a miniscule 0.2 percent from June and 4.4 percent since last July, stood at 280.8, indicating a stabilization in food costs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items was 286.1, up 0.9 percent over two months and up 5.0 percent from last July. The area's index for food and beverages, at 277.0, was higher than May by 1.2 percent and than last July by 4.4 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Occupational Wage Information

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland--3rd Quarter 1981

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised data for the areas and counties for 1978 and 1979

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JULY 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July '81
MARYLAND	2,226,841	2,228,829	2,034,873	2,028,416	191,968	200,413	8.6	9.0	7.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,108,737	1,114,871	997,732	997,602	111,005	117,269	10.0	10.5	8.2
BALTIMORE CITY	409,288	412,407	361,077	361,030	48,211	51,377	11.8	12.5	10.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,882	184,933	170,161	170,139	13,721	14,794	7.5	8.0	6.1
BALTIMORE*	335,547	338,406	300,884	300,844	34,663	37,562	10.3	11.1	7.9
CARROLL	48,185	48,152	44,221	44,215	3,964	3,937	8.2	8.2	6.3
HARFORD	74,417	73,528	66,972	66,963	7,445	6,565	10.0	8.9	6.1
HOWARD	57,418	57,446	54,417	54,410	3,001	3,036	5.2	5.3	4.1
D. C. AREA	785,489	785,533	742,993	740,874	42,496	44,659	5.4	5.7	4.7
CHARLES	43,113	43,029	41,047	40,930	2,066	2,099	4.8	4.9	4.3
MONTGOMERY*	342,179	341,983	326,707	325,775	15,472	16,208	4.5	4.7	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	400,195	400,521	375,239	374,169	24,956	26,352	6.2	6.6	5.3
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,264	147,370	128,406	128,713	19,858	18,657	13.4	12.7	9.5
ALLEGANY	35,121	34,972	30,218	30,435	4,903	4,537	14.0	13.0	11.5
FREDERICK*	46,236	46,188	41,157	41,267	5,079	4,921	11.0	10.7	7.0
GARRETT	12,502	11,922	10,479	9,965	2,023	1,957	16.2	16.4	13.0
WASHINGTON	54,405	54,288	46,552	47,046	7,853	7,242	14.4	13.3	9.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,732	11,738	10,949	9,895	1,783	1,843	14.0	15.7	12.0
ST. MARY'S	19,767	19,364	17,956	17,389	1,811	1,975	9.2	10.2	10.0
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,327	8,865	7,452	7,822	875	1,043	10.5	11.8	10.5
CECIL	30,713	31,318	27,581	27,135	3,132	4,183	10.2	13.4	8.6
DORCHESTER	16,573	16,355	14,293	14,231	2,280	2,124	13.8	13.0	12.9
KENT	8,401	8,598	7,563	7,664	838	934	10.0	10.9	14.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,697	10,500	9,731	9,355	966	1,145	9.0	10.9	9.3
SOMERSET	7,933	7,811	6,737	6,649	1,196	1,162	15.1	14.9	15.4
TALBOT	16,084	15,941	15,287	15,075	797	866	5.0	5.4	4.9
WICOMICO	31,087	30,493	27,525	27,512	3,562	2,981	11.5	9.8	10.2
WORCESTER	22,036	20,073	20,669	18,500	1,367	1,573	6.2	7.8	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,028	101,182	87,249	87,446	14,779	13,736	14.5	13.6	10.7
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	773,190	776,465	696,848	696,758	76,342	79,707	9.9	10.3	8.4
BALANCE OF STATE*	227,463	224,085	206,790	202,157	20,673	21,928	9.1	9.8	8.6
UNITED STATES[2]	112,526,000	111,569,000	101,490,000	100,683,000	11,036,000	10,886,000	9.8	9.8	7.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JULY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND July 1982	MARYLAND June 1982	MARYLAND July 1981	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] July 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] June 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.4	1697.2	1720.8	941.9	950.3	958.8
Manufacturing	209.7	215.8	230.5	137.7	141.4	152.5
Durable Goods	113.7	115.8	129.6	81.1	82.4	93.7
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.3	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.1
Household furniture	0.9	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.6	7.8	9.3	4.1	5.7	6.8
Primary metal industries	23.7	23.2	29.1	22.1	21.6	27.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.8	15.2	20.6	15.7	15.0	20.4
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.6	10.5	7.0	7.2	7.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.5	15.9	18.6	10.0	9.3	11.0
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.5	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.7	33.6	33.1	24.4	24.2	24.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.2	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.0	23.8	22.3	18.2	18.1	16.9
Electronic components and accessories	1.4	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.7	13.9	16.5	7.8	8.0	10.5
Ship and boat building and repair	3.9	4.2	6.6	2.9	3.1	5.4
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.6	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.5	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
Nondurable Goods	96.0	100.0	100.9	56.6	59.0	58.8
Food and kindred products	25.5	26.3	25.6	12.4	12.9	12.8
Meat products	6.1	6.6	5.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.4	3.2	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.7	4.7	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.4	14.3	14.1	8.0	8.7	7.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.3	2.2	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.7	3.0	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.0	9.2	9.4	6.9	7.1	7.3
Printing and publishing	22.5	22.6	23.0	12.4	12.5	12.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	13.8	14.8	9.9	10.0	11.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.6	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	10.1	10.1	5.4	6.2	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.7	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
nmanufacturing	1478.7	1481.4	1490.3	804.2	808.9	806.3
Construction	85.5	83.6	100.2	38.2	37.9	47.6
Transportation and public utilities	82.8	85.4	85.5	54.6	56.4	57.5
Railroad transportation	8.9	9.0	9.8	6.5	6.4	7.0
Transportation, except railroads	37.3	40.0	39.1	23.1	25.2	25.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.6	36.4	36.6	25.0	24.8	24.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.6	22.5	22.8	15.7	15.6	15.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.0	13.9	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	411.6	413.6	407.0	228.6	230.4	222.0
Wholesale trade	93.4	92.4	90.1	57.5	57.1	55.6
Retail trade	318.2	321.2	316.9	171.1	173.3	166.4
General merchandise stores	43.4	44.0	41.9	18.1	18.5	19.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.3	95.9	94.9	59.5	59.4	58.4
Banking	25.1	24.9	24.5	14.9	14.7	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.6	12.3	8.4	8.3	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.9	20.8	15.9	16.1	15.9
Services and mining	387.6	388.0	380.5	200.5	205.0	197.6
Private hospitals	57.0	56.9	55.1	37.6	37.5	36.1
Educational services	24.5	25.0	21.0	15.2	17.7	14.7
Engineering and architectural services	22.1	22.0	22.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Total government	414.9	414.9	422.2	222.8	219.8	223.2
Total federal government	138.2	136.4	137.1	55.6	54.8	54.7
Total state and local government	276.7	278.5	285.1	167.2	165.0	168.5
Total state government	36.9	87.9	87.6	65.0	65.2	64.0
Total local government	189.8	190.6	197.5	102.2	99.8	104.5

he count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 2th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked o the first quarter of 1981.

ncludes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

stimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JULY 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Manufacturing	$344.18	$341.48	$336.31	39.2	39.8	39.8	$ 8.78	$ 8.58	$ 8.45
DURABLE GOODS	390.40	388.54	377.74	40.0	40.6	40.1	9.76	9.57	9.42
Lumber and wood products	247.56	262.58	228.98	38.5	38.9	38.1	6.43	6.75	6.01
Furniture and fixtures	241.35	267.15	232.00	39.5	44.6	40.0	6.11	5.99	5.80
Stone, clay and glass products	366.63	374.50	355.45	41.9	42.8	40.3	8.75	8.75	8.82
Primary metal industries	498.81	501.34	486.33	39.0	39.6	39.7	12.79	12.66	12.25
Fabricated metal products	368.26	365.51	370.35	41.8	41.3	41.8	8.81	8.85	8.86
Machinery except electrical	363.92	366.92	356.57	39.6	40.1	39.4	9.19	9.15	9.05
Electric and electronic equipment	324.72	325.26	304.09	41.0	41.7	40.6	7.92	7.80	7.49
Transportation equipment	447.70	445.66	418.77	39.1	39.3	40.5	11.45	11.34	10.34
Instruments and related products	290.03	282.75	243.66	39.3	39.0	38.8	7.38	7.25	6.28
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	246.94	225.72	226.34	37.7	38.0	39.5	6.55	5.94	5.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	292.61	292.47	282.89	38.3	39.1	39.4	7.64	7.48	7.18
Food and kindred products	281.56	276.11	270.86	39.6	39.5	39.6	7.11	6.99	6.84
Apparel and other textile products	184.24	198.69	196.50	32.9	35.8	37.5	5.60	5.55	5.24
Paper and allied products	296.38	304.20	277.15	40.6	41.5	38.6	7.30	7.33	7.18
Printing and publishing	352.08	345.38	332.14	37.1	37.5	37.7	9.49	9.21	8.81
Chemicals and allied products	385.43	378.90	350.28	40.7	41.5	41.9	9.47	9.13	8.36
Rubber and misc. plastic products	304.03	303.88	295.54	40.7	41.4	42.1	7.47	7.34	7.02
Leather and leather products	176.44	178.42	189.29	37.7	37.8	39.6	4.68	4.72	4.78

Covers an estimated 137,700 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
MANUFACTURING	$368.80	$367.28	$353.28	40.0	40.9	40.1	$ 9.22	$ 8.98	$ 8.81
DURABLE GOODS	411.87	411.18	391.72	40.3	41.2	40.3	10.22	9.98	9.72
Stone, clay and glass products	388.33	403.99	357.86	43.1	44.2	42.2	9.01	9.14	8.48
Primary metal industries	504.22	503.79	487.91	39.3	39.7	39.7	12.83	12.69	12.29
Fabricated metal products	378.59	382.39	341.90	42.3	42.3	40.8	8.95	9.04	8.38
Machinery except electrical	328.87	319.20	304.19	38.6	39.8	38.8	8.52	8.02	7.84
Electric and electronic equipment	353.19	353.07	320.40	42.4	42.9	40.1	8.33	8.23	7.99
Transportation equipment	477.56	471.63	423.39	38.7	38.5	40.4	12.34	12.25	10.48
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	213.74	224.84	250.74	38.1	38.5	39.8	5.61	5.84	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	309.28	308.61	290.07	39.6	40.5	39.9	7.81	7.62	7.27
Food and kindred products	349.44	341.55	321.40	41.6	41.4	41.1	8.40	8.25	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	197.28	209.21	211.32	32.5	35.4	36.0	6.07	5.91	5.87
Paper and allied products	267.76	271.79	227.57	42.3	42.6	38.9	6.33	6.38	5.85
Printing and publishing	330.99	329.12	313.30	36.9	37.7	36.6	8.97	8.73	8.56
Chemicals and allied products	432.55	445.44	395.23	42.2	43.5	43.1	10.25	10.24	9.17
Rubber and misc. plastic products	271.30	269.45	236.65	43.2	44.1	44.4	6.28	6.11	5.33

Covers an estimated 86,400 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Initial Claims	31,270	33,372	27,772	18,000	20,487	16,916
Total Continued Claims	227,312	267,869	165,780	144,914	171,762	100,055
Total Weeks Compensated	222,370	241,992	165,367	135,241	147,919	99,760
Total Amount of Payments	$25,017,909	$27,470,899	$16,191,997	$15,457,031	$17,343,017	$9,879,474
Average Weekly Payment	$112.51	$113.52	$97.37	$114.29	$117.25	$98.31

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	318	271	381
Total continued claims	2,240	3,145	2,786
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	227	188	370
Total Continued claims	539	788	2,643

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JULY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	526.0	528.1	532.8
Manufacturing*	24.6	24.6	24.1
Printing and publishing	6.1	6.0	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.4	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	501.4	503.5	508.7
Construction	32.1	31.0	38.1
Transportation and public utilities*	14.5	14.7	13.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.6	6.6	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	135.6	136.5	133.1
General merchandise stores	16.8	16.9	16.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	29.5	28.8
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	139.4	139.5	138.3
Total government	150.3	152.3	156.7
Total federal government	73.0	71.8	73.8
Total state and local government	77.3	80.5	82.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

Major Industry Grouping	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.2	118.2	117.8
Manufacturing	23.6	24.4	23.8
Food & kindred products*	8.8	9.3	8.4
Meat products	4.4	4.6	3.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.4	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.5	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	95.6	93.8	94.0
Construction	7.9	7.6	7.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.8	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.9	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.3	30.0	30.6
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	23.9	22.6	23.2
Health services	7.5	7.6	7.5
Total government	21.8	22.7	21.3
Total federal government	4.8	4.7	4.7
Total state & local government	17.0	18.0	16.6

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.4	108.3	112.6
Manufacturing	24.2	25.5	28.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	3.0	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other manufacturing	17.8	18.8	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	82.2	82.8	84.2
Construction	7.1	7.0	7.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.9	6.8	7.5
Railroad transportation	2.2	2.1	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	2.0	2.0	2.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.4	24.3	24.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	19.5	19.5	19.6
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.2	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.9	22.2	21.3
Health services	8.6	8.7	8.5
Total government	18.2	18.8	20.1
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	15.1	15.7	17.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JULY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	JULY 1982	JUNE 1982	JULY 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	437.7	439.7	451.9
Manufacturing	56.4	58.6	62.0
Durable Goods*	24.8	25.6	29.4
Stone, clay & glass products	1.7	3.1	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.5	7.3	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.2	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.1	3.2	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.7	4.5	5.3
Misc. mfg.	0.6	1.1	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.6	33.0	32.6
Food & kindred products*	8.0	8.3	8.3
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.2	4.9	3.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.5	1.5
Printing & publishing*	7.9	8.0	8.5
Commercial printing	2.7	2.8	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.4	6.6	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	381.3	381.1	389.9
Construction	14.5	14.4	17.6
Transportation & public util.*	38.2	39.4	39.4
Railroad transportation	4.0	4.0	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.5	14.9	14.7
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.9	6.5
Water transportation	5.0	6.0	5.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.6	97.6	97.2
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.1	6.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.6	39.0
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.4	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	11.1	10.9
Service & mining*	105.5	107.5	104.7
Health services	35.5	35.5	34.4
Educational services	11.4	12.5	12.1
Misc. services	4.2	4.2	4.2
Total government	86.8	82.6	92.0
Total federal government	13.2	13.1	13.5
Total state & local government	73.6	69.5	78.5
Total state government	34.7	34.4	33.6
Total local government	38.9	35.1	44.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

APRIL-JUNE, 1982

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	6/82	5/82	4/82	6/82	5/82	4/82	6/82	5/82	4/82
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1697.2	1690.4	1683.0	748.0	744.8	742.5	--	--	--
Manufacturing	215.8	215.0	216.1	68.2	67.4	67.2	143.0	142.5	143.6
Durable Goods	115.8	116.5	118.0	27.8	27.5	27.7	74.0	74.8	76.5
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Furniture & fixtures	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.8	7.9	7.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
Primary metal industries	23.2	23.1	24.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	17.7	17.5	19.2
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.5	9.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Machinery except electrical	15.9	17.5	17.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	10.5	12.0	11.6
Electric & electronic equip.	33.6	33.4	33.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	14.9	14.7	14.7
Transportation equip.	13.9	13.9	14.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	9.1	9.2	9.7
Instruments & misc. mfg.	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.6	3.6
Nondurable Goods	100.0	98.5	98.1	40.4	39.9	39.5	69.0	67.7	67.1
Food & kindred products	26.3	25.4	24.8	8.8	8.3	7.9	16.9	16.1	15.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.3	14.4	14.5	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5
Paper & allied products	9.2	9.0	9.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	7.2	7.0	7.0
Printing & publishing	22.6	22.6	22.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	13.5	13.5	13.5
Chemicals & allied products	13.8	13.7	13.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	8.7	8.6	8.6
Petroleum & coal products	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.1	9.7	10.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	7.4	7.1	7.3
Leather & leather products	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Nonmanufacturing	1481.4	1475.4	1466.9	679.8	677.4	675.3	--	--	--
Contract construction	83.6	82.1	80.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	85.4	84.4	85.0	22.4	22.2	22.2	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	40.0	39.1	40.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.4	36.2	36.2	13.7	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	413.6	412.2	408.0	182.1	180.6	178.9	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.4	92.9	92.5	24.7	24.7	24.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	321.3	319.3	315.5	157.4	155.9	154.4	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	44.0	43.8	43.7	31.9	31.8	31.8	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	95.9	94.3	93.4	55.6	54.8	54.6	--	--	--
Services & mining	388.0	384.6	382.0	216.0	214.1	213.4	--	--	--
Total government	414.9	417.8	418.3	196.5	198.7	199.1	--	--	--
Total federal government	136.4	134.6	133.9	61.6	60.9	60.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	278.5	283.2	284.4	134.9	137.8	138.3	--	--	--

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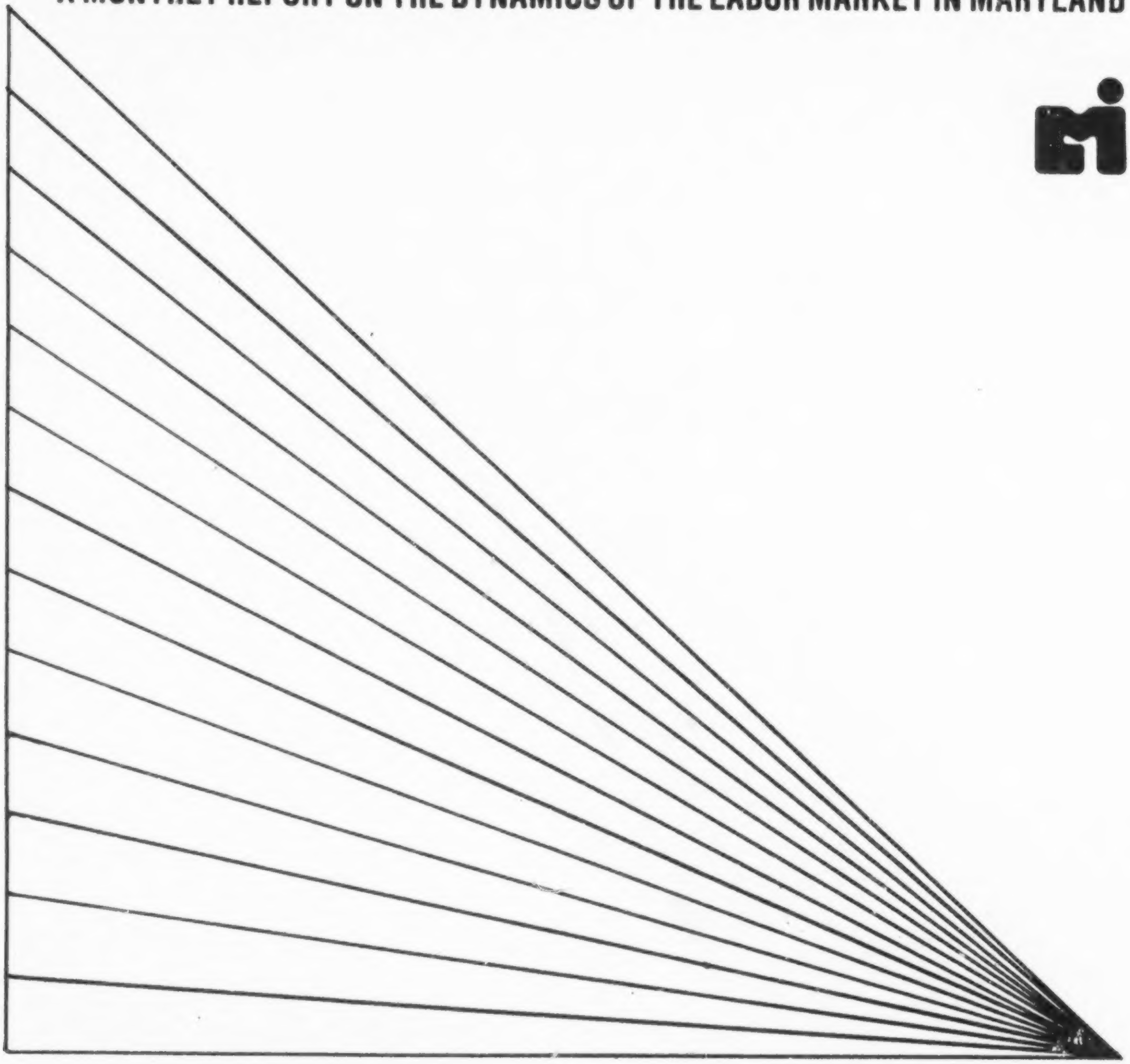
[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

11/1/82 S3645-1 A

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



AUGUST, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

James J. Traglia
Executive Director-ESA

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R HETTLEMAN
Secretary

GERALDINE ARONIN
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate for August remained at its revised level for July of 8.7 percent, following normal seasonal trends. Declines primarily in employment caused the total labor force to contract, but not by enough to raise the unemployment rate. August's unemployment rate is the highest for that month on record, significantly higher than last August's rate of 7.2 percent. For the 30th consecutive month, total unemployment and the unemployment rate exceeded their levels for the corresponding month a year ago, total unemployment exceeding last August's level by an estimated 35,902 persons or 23 percent. Still, the unemployment rate remained at the plateau reached after it subsided in April, being significantly lower than the record-breaking rate of 9.8 percent for January. If normal seasonal trends are followed in September, the unemployment rate will subside slightly from its August level, as students and other summer workers leave the labor force.

For the 6th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate was lower than the U.S. rate (not seasonally adjusted), even though the U.S. rate decreased from 9.8 percent in July to 9.6 percent in August. Unemployment has followed different trends nationally than in Maryland. The state's rate peaked in January and February and exceeded the U.S. rate for those months. The U.S. rate then pulled ahead of Maryland's rate as the nation's rate fell more slowly through the spring and rose in June to its record thus far into 1982 of 9.8 percent for June and July.

Among the components of unemployment, continued and initial claims for Unemployment Insurance and persons exhausting their UI benefits increased from July to August, while unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force (mostly summer workers) decreased. The total labor force subsided over the month as unemployment slipped by an estimated 2,015 persons and employment by a much greater 20,304 persons. This decrease in employment followed six months of increases. While total employment exceeded last August's recessionary level by 6,253 persons, it still is lower than the August, 1980 level by 21,937 persons. Growth in unemployment accounted for 85 percent of the increase in the labor force by an estimated 42,155 persons between August, 1981 and 1982.

During August, manufacturing employment scored a loss four times that of last August. There were substantial layoffs for unpaid vacations and less business mainly in nonelectrical machinery and also in steel processing, ship/boat building/repair, and beverages. Some recalls were noted in electric/electronic equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, meat products, preserved fruits/vegetables, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics. Construction jobs decreased by two times the drop last August. Layoffs in business services and private schools balanced hiring in health and other services, causing the service industry to remain at July's level. As summer school and summer jobs programs ended and as schools made permanent cutbacks in staffing, local governments registered substantial monthly losses in August of 1981 and 1982, though not as sizable this August. The seasonal decline in Federal government also was less extensive this year. Scattered hiring did cause a rise in retail trade employment, compared with a decline during last August.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the August unemployment rate also remained at its July level of 10.1 percent. Employment decreased by an estimated 16,669 persons over the month and unemployment by 1,785. Claims for Unemployment Insurance and persons exhausting their unemployment benefits did increase, while unemployed summer workers tapered off. Employment trends followed those set statewide. Only trade employment increased during August. Most substantial was the cutback in local government, which was accompanied by losses in manufacturing, construction, and water transportation. Carroll County's unemployment rate jumped from 8.1 percent to 12.3 percent, caused by manufacturing firms' layoffs for unpaid vacations and less business. Harford County's rate fell from 10.0 percent to 9.2 percent as a result of manufacturers' recalls from unpaid vacations. The Baltimore City rate also subsided from 11.9 percent to 11.6 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area declined from 5.5 percent in July to 5.2 percent in August. Employment decreased by an estimated 2,132 persons and unemployment by a somewhat greater 2,382. Most noticeable were local governments' severe cutbacks in education employment and the end of summer jobs programs. While no change was observed in manufacturing and trade during August, some declines were noted in construction, business services, private education, and federal government. All three of the area's counties showed slightly lower unemployment rates in August than in July.

Western Maryland's rate rose from 13.4 percent in July to 14.7 percent in August, with employment declines of 1,649 persons accompanied by unemployment gains of 1,951. These trends were prompted by substantial layoffs in manufacturing and some in local government. Manufacturing layoffs for unpaid vacations and less business caused Washington County's rate to jump from 14.4 percent to 18.2 percent.

Of the 11 counties in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, six showed lower unemployment rates in August than July, four showed higher rates, and one was unchanged. Little change was observed in the area's employment over the month, just hiring in meat and preserved fruits/vegetables processing. The large drop in local government, observed in other areas, was absent there. Seasonal hiring in agriculture and food processing caused notable drops in unemployment rates for Dorchester, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Unpaid vacations in manufacturing due to less business made Talbot County's rate climb from 4.9 percent to 6.3 percent. Layoffs in Delaware's automobile industry produced a jump in Cecil County's unemployment rate from 10.1 percent to 14.4 percent. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for August was 18.2 percent in Washington County and the lowest was 4.3 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

In August, total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland declined 35,100 below the year ago level, an even greater 55,800 below August, 1980, and 31,500 under August, 1979. August marks the 11th consecutive month of employment lower than a year ago. Receding to 1,662,300, jobs were down by 22,600 from July to August, almost twice the decline of 12,300 between June and July but less than the monthly decline of 23,400 jobs last August. Monthly losses in manufacturing were four times those of last August, and construction dropped by twice the decrease last August. Services held steady in contrast to sizable monthly gains last year. Extensive monthly losses in local government were not as huge as those noted last August. Federal government's seasonal decline was somewhat less extensive than the drop last August. Retail trade did advance, in contrast with a decline during last August.

Manufacturing suffered a further 3,700 decline after a loss of 6,000 in July and fell 23,500 jobs under August, 1981, marking the 32nd consecutive month when employment fell below the same month a year ago. Industries reporting gains mainly due to returns from unpaid vacations were miscellaneous manufacturing (+600), apparel/textiles (+500), rubber/plastics (+500), electric/electronic equipment (+300), and lumber/wood products (+200). Decreased over-the-month employment was noted in furniture/fixtures, primary metals, transportation equipment, and food/kindred products, with losses ranging from 300 to 700 as many firms reported shutdowns for vacation and layoffs due to less business. A much more extensive cutback of 3,800 took place in nonelectric machinery. Of all manufacturing, only electric/electronic equipment, food/kindred products, and textile mill products exceeded last August's employment.

Lower than last August by 11,600 jobs, nonmanufacturing registered its 11th consecutive month of below-a-year-ago employment. August's monthly decline of 18,900 jobs was considerably lower than the 22,500 loss last August. The monthly decrease was a lesser 6,300 in July. Local government suffered tremendous layoffs, followed by smaller cutbacks in construction, defense establishments, water transportation services, business services, and private elementary/secondary schools. Health services and retail trade reported gains. By far the hardest hit of all nonmanufacturing industries, local government lost 17,900 jobs over the month, resulting from permanent cutbacks in staff by local boards of education, end of summer school, and termination of summer job programs. The drop was not as enormous as that last August's, when 21,500 were lost over the month. A 7,400 decline from last August marks the 14th consecutive month that local government falls below the year-ago level. Federal government's 400 decline during August came with the end of summer maneuvers and reduced forces at defense establishments. Construction jobs were reduced throughout the sector, with a 1,600 deficit. Construction had been on the increase, gaining 10,000 jobs from February through July and exceeding a gain of 8,600 during that period last year. Less business in water transportation took 400 jobs from transportation except railroads, a mild change after July's monthly reduction of 2,700 jobs mainly due to seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers. Services/mining inched down by 200 jobs, as hiring in health services and other categories was outweighed by layoffs in private elementary/secondary schools and business services.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Retail trade, the only nonmanufacturing industry with monthly growth, added 1,600 jobs as back-to-school sales gave impetus to general merchandise and other retail categories.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 17,900 during August, representing 79 percent of the statewide monthly loss. A decline of 2,200 was noted in manufacturing. Sizable losses in furniture/fixtures (-1,100), nonelectric machinery (-1,400), and food/kindred products (-700) were accompanied by limited hiring in several categories. Nonmanufacturing, remaining near its year-ago level, lost 15,700 over the month, with seasonal cutbacks in construction, water transportation, and government. Permanent cutbacks and termination of summer jobs reduced local government by 14,800 during August. Retail trade did rise 900 over the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries reported average weekly earnings of $338.13 in August. Due to less overtime, unpaid vacations, and temporary shutdowns, average weekly wages declined by $6.05 since July. At 39.0, average weekly hours were 0.2 hours less than in July. Average hourly earnings dropped 11 cents to $8.67. Industries reporting higher hourly earnings due to more overtime and layoffs of lower paid workers were lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, primary metals, fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, instruments, chemicals, and leather. Stone/clay/glass, nonelectric machinery, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, food processing, apparel, paper, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics noted some recalls, less overtime, and less business with reduced hourly pay. More overtime and longer scheduled workweeks lengthened the average workweek in lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, apparel, and paper. Less business and less overtime reduced the workweek in transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, food processing, and leather. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings diminished by $1.33, to $367.75. Average hours, at 39.8, decreased 0.1 hour since July. Average hourly earnings, at $9.24, were only one cent below the July level. Over the year, a 3.3 percent increase was observed in the area's average weekly pay, while the state's average weekly pay lagged with a mere 0.9 percent increase.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in August, 1982 increased 11.5 percent over the number filed the previous month. Layoffs in the machinery except electrical, apparel, and rubber products industries were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were up 11.1 percent, weeks compensated were down 4.0 percent, and the amount of payments was down 2.2 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.9 percent, to $114.63.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims declined 4.4 percent in August and continued claims increased 8.3 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims decreased 11.5 percent and continued claims declined 5.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims were up 11.8 percent, continued claims by 11.2 percent, weeks compensated by 1.4 percent, and amount of payments by 2.7 percent. The average weekly benefit amount increased 1.3 percent, to $115.82.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Returning to the low levels reported earlier this year, the U.S. Consumer Price Index reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics registered 292.8 for August, inching up a moderate 0.2 percent since July. Declines in food and gasoline costs were primarily responsible for this slowdown. The August index represents a 5.9 percent increase since last August. The index for food and beverages, at 279.9, had decreased over the month by 0.3 percent and was up a mere 3.6 percent over the year. Reduced prices for beef, eggs, and fresh fruit account for the decline in food and beverages. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home, indexed at 272.6 in August, dropped by 1.0 percent over the month with a modest 2.4 percent rise from August, 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	August	July**	August	July**	August	July**	August	July**	August '81
MARYLAND	2,201,629	2,223,948	2,010,826	2,031,130	190,803	192,818	8.7	8.7	7.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,089,874	1,108,328	979,919	996,588	109,955	111,740	10.1	10.1	8.4
BALTIMORE CITY	401,184	409,510	354,631	360,663	46,553	48,847	11.6	11.9	10.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,446	184,027	167,123	169,966	13,323	14,061	7.4	7.6	6.1
BALTIMORE*	329,785	335,009	295,512	300,539	34,273	34,470	10.4	10.3	8.1
CARROLL	49,539	48,066	43,431	44,170	6,108	3,896	12.3	8.1	10.8
HARFORD	72,425	74,365	65,776	66,895	6,649	7,470	9.2	10.0	6.5
HOWARD	56,494	57,349	53,445	54,354	3,049	2,995	5.4	5.2	4.2
D. C. AREA	778,903	783,417	738,517	740,649	40,386	42,768	5.2	5.5	4.5
CHARLES	42,716	42,984	40,800	40,917	1,916	2,067	4.5	4.8	3.9
MONTGOMERY*	339,491	341,189	324,739	325,676	14,752	15,513	4.3	4.5	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	396,695	399,244	372,979	374,055	23,716	25,189	6.0	6.3	5.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,174	147,872	126,459	128,108	21,715	19,764	14.7	13.4	9.0
ALLEGANY	34,289	35,032	29,570	30,115	4,719	4,917	13.8	14.0	11.2
FREDERICK*	45,369	46,092	40,528	41,068	4,841	5,024	10.7	10.9	7.1
GARRETT	12,237	12,461	10,350	10,451	1,887	2,010	15.4	16.1	12.5
WASHINGTON	56,279	54,287	46,011	46,474	10,268	7,813	18.2	14.4	8.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,701	12,742	11,020	10,980	1,681	1,762	13.2	13.8	12.0
ST. MARY'S	19,764	19,789	17,954	17,977	1,810	1,812	9.2	9.2	9.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,388	8,310	7,467	7,450	921	860	11.0	10.3	10.0
CECIL	31,620	30,642	27,056	27,532	4,564	3,110	14.4	10.1	13.0
DORCHESTER	16,371	16,584	14,573	14,293	1,798	2,291	11.0	13.8	9.1
KENT	8,464	8,404	7,632	7,567	832	837	9.8	10.0	11.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	11,040	10,693	10,001	9,732	1,039	961	9.4	9.0	8.2
SOMERSET	7,982	7,935	6,835	6,739	1,147	1,196	14.4	15.1	18.6
TALBOT	16,244	16,059	15,219	15,279	1,025	780	6.3	4.9	5.2
WICOMICO	30,120	31,114	27,363	27,555	2,757	3,559	9.2	11.4	10.5
WORCESTER	21,984	22,060	20,811	20,680	1,173	1,380	5.3	6.3	6.2
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,805	101,780	85,931	87,040	16,874	14,740	16.4	14.5	9.9
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	760,089	773,319	684,407	696,049	75,682	77,270	10.0	10.0	8.5
BALANCE OF STATE*	227,394	227,316	206,731	206,701	20,663	20,615	9.1	9.1	8.9
UNITED STATES[2]	111,887,000	112,526,000	101,177,000	101,490,000	10,710,000	11,036,000	9.6	9.8	7.2

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

AUGUST 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1662.3	1684.9	1697.4	924.6	942.5	943.8
Manufacturing	206.1	209.8	229.6	135.4	137.6	154.5
Durable Goods	109.5	114.0	128.3	78.9	81.3	93.0
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.2	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.3	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.6	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.0	1.4	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.6	9.0	4.5	4.2	6.7
Primary metal industries	23.1	23.7	29.1	21.6	22.0	27.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.3	15.7	20.6	15.3	15.6	20.4
Fabricated metal products	9.3	9.4	10.2	6.9	7.0	7.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	12.7	16.5	17.0	8.6	10.0	9.8
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.0	33.7	33.2	24.7	24.4	24.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.1	3.2	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.3	24.1	22.5	18.5	18.3	17.2
Electronic components and accessories	1.5	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.3	13.7	16.8	7.5	7.8	10.7
Ship and boat building and repair	3.5	3.9	6.7	2.5	2.9	5.6
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.7
Nondurable Goods	96.6	95.8	101.3	56.5	56.3	61.5
Food and kindred products	25.2	25.5	24.7	11.7	12.4	12.6
Meat products	6.4	6.1	5.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.1	2.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.5
Beverages	3.6	4.7	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.2
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.9	13.4	14.6	8.2	8.0	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.1	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.0	9.9	7.0	6.9	7.8
Printing and publishing	22.4	22.5	23.3	12.2	12.4	12.9
Newspapers	6.0	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.5	14.3	9.9	9.6	11.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.9	9.4	10.5	5.9	5.4	6.4
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.6
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.9	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
AUGUST 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1456.2	1475.1	1467.8	789.2	804.9	789.3
Construction	83.3	84.9	99.4	37.0	37.9	47.0
Transportation and public utilities	82.3	82.8	85.2	53.8	54.4	57.0
Railroad transportation	9.0	8.9	9.8	6.3	6.3	7.0
Transportation, except railroads	36.9	37.3	38.9	22.6	23.1	25.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.4	36.6	36.5	24.9	25.0	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.5	22.6	22.7	15.6	15.7	15.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.9	14.0	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	413.5	411.7	405.3	230.0	228.7	219.7
Wholesale trade	93.4	93.2	90.4	57.8	57.4	55.8
Retail trade	320.1	318.5	314.9	172.2	171.3	163.9
General merchandise stores	43.7	43.5	42.3	18.1	18.1	19.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.2	96.2	95.2	59.2	59.5	58.6
Banking	25.1	25.0	24.5	14.9	14.8	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.3	8.4	8.4	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.7	20.8	20.9	15.9	15.9	16.0
Services and mining	388.1	388.3	383.3	203.2	203.1	200.7
Private hospitals	57.2	57.1	55.3	37.8	37.7	36.3
Educational services	24.2	24.8	21.2	17.0	17.3	14.9
Engineering and architectural services	22.0	22.1	22.1	9.4	9.4	9.2
Total government	392.8	411.2	399.4	206.0	221.3	206.3
Total federal government	137.0	137.4	136.4	55.3	55.5	54.6
Total state and local government	255.8	273.8	263.0	150.7	165.8	151.7
Total state government	87.2	87.3	87.0	64.5	64.8	62.9
Total local government	168.6	186.5	176.0	86.2	101.0	88.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

AUGUST 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Manufacturing	$338.13	$344.18	$335.02	39.0	39.2	39.6	$ 8.67	$ 8.78	$ 8.46
DURABLE GOODS	384.94	390.17	376.91	39.4	40.1	39.8	9.77	9.73	9.47
Lumber and wood products	265.72	248.58	235.38	40.2	38.6	37.6	6.61	6.44	6.26
Furniture and fixtures	269.28	241.64	249.12	40.8	39.1	43.4	6.60	6.18	5.74
Stone, clay and glass products	369.77	367.53	347.45	42.6	42.1	39.8	8.68	8.73	8.73
Primary metal industries	515.04	498.03	521.97	38.9	39.0	41.1	13.24	12.77	12.70
Fabricated metal products	397.87	370.82	359.54	43.2	41.9	42.6	9.21	8.85	8.44
Machinery except electrical	340.81	363.13	352.13	39.4	39.6	38.4	8.65	9.17	9.17
Electric and electronic equipment	334.85	326.98	305.45	41.7	41.6	41.0	8.03	7.86	7.45
Transportation equipment	350.21	447.30	360.63	32.1	39.1	35.6	10.91	11.44	10.13
Instruments and related products	303.40	291.91	245.12	38.6	39.5	38.3	7.86	7.39	6.40
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	209.07	241.80	217.32	35.8	37.2	38.6	5.84	6.50	5.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	291.41	292.61	283.68	38.7	38.1	39.4	7.53	7.68	7.20
Food and kindred products	268.19	283.46	274.95	38.7	39.7	39.0	6.93	7.14	7.05
Apparel and other textile products	193.99	184.24	194.93	35.4	32.9	36.3	5.48	5.60	5.37
Paper and allied products	301.60	298.89	293.94	41.6	40.5	42.6	7.25	7.38	6.90
Printing and publishing	351.92	349.81	331.38	37.8	36.9	37.7	9.31	9.48	8.79
Chemicals and allied products	393.73	389.61	353.64	40.3	40.5	41.9	9.77	9.62	8.44
Rubber and misc. plastic products	299.52	304.03	290.49	41.2	40.7	42.1	7.27	7.47	6.90
Leather and leather products	174.37	178.16	173.54	37.1	38.9	37.4	4.70	4.58	4.64

Covers an estimated 134,100 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
MANUFACTURING	$367.75	$369.08	$356.00	39.8	39.9	40.5	$ 9.24	$ 9.25	$ 8.79
DURABLE GOODS	413.42	412.48	396.15	39.6	40.4	40.3	10.44	10.21	9.83
Stone, clay and glass products	388.80	391.55	351.53	43.2	43.7	41.7	9.00	8.96	8.43
Primary metal industries	519.40	503.83	527.81	39.2	39.3	41.3	13.25	12.82	12.78
Fabricated metal products	428.18	383.78	358.66	45.6	42.5	43.9	9.39	9.03	8.17
Machinery except electrical	339.19	328.64	306.87	38.5	38.8	38.6	8.81	8.47	7.95
Electric and electronic equipment	365.94	355.71	326.40	42.9	42.6	40.8	8.53	8.35	8.00
Transportation equipment	341.82	477.56	337.62	28.7	38.7	33.1	11.91	12.34	10.20
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	191.08	219.70	240.30	33.7	37.3	39.2	5.67	5.89	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	308.37	308.50	294.58	40.1	39.2	40.8	7.69	7.87	7.22
Food and kindred products	335.36	349.02	329.25	40.6	41.6	40.9	8.26	8.39	8.05
Apparel and other textile products	205.77	196.67	210.08	35.6	32.4	36.6	5.78	6.07	5.74
Paper and allied products	266.07	270.70	273.50	42.3	42.1	43.9	6.29	6.43	6.23
Printing and publishing	333.98	328.15	317.43	37.4	36.3	37.7	8.93	9.04	8.42
Chemicals and allied products	443.10	439.32	395.17	42.0	41.8	43.0	10.55	10.51	9.19
Rubber and misc. plastic products	271.38	271.30	240.89	43.7	43.2	44.2	6.21	6.28	5.45

Covers an estimated 84,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

AUGUST, 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Total Initial Claims	34,862	31,270	25,612	20,131	18,000	16,875
Total Continued Claims	252,454	227,312	170,088	161,155	144,914	106,586
Total Weeks Compensated	213,412	222,370	149,607	137,081	135,241	96,249
Total Amount of Payments	$24,462,528	$25,017,909	$15,172,900	$15,877,092	$15,457,031	$9,974,006
Average Weekly Payment	$114.63	$112.51	$100.89	$115.82	$114.29	$102.62

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	304	318	326
Total continued claims	2,425	2,240	3,099
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	201	227	359
Total Continued claims	511	539	2,630

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

AUGUST 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	520.1	523.4	526.8
Manufacturing*	24.7	24.6	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.0	6.1	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.4	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.6	6.5	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	495.4	498.8	502.9
Construction	31.0	31.4	36.9
Transportation and public utilities*	14.6	14.5	13.8
Trucking and warehousing	6.7	6.6	6.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	135.6	135.6	133.7
General merchandise stores	16.9	16.8	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.6	29.5	28.9
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	139.0	139.4	137.7
Total government	145.6	148.4	151.9
Total federal government	71.2	71.9	72.6
Total state and local government	74.4	76.5	79.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

AUGUST 1982

Major Industry Grouping	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.7	119.4	117.2
Manufacturing	23.9	23.6	23.2
Food & kindred products*	9.4	8.9	7.8
Meat products	4.6	4.4	3.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.5	2.3	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	7.9	8.2	8.2
Nonmanufacturing	95.8	95.8	94.0
Construction	7.8	7.8	7.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.6	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.4	31.3	30.7
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.3	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banking	1.6	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	24.0	24.0	23.3
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total government	21.9	22.0	21.3
Total federal government	4.7	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	17.2	17.2	16.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	104.6	106.3	113.0
Manufacturing	22.8	24.3	28.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.2	2.9	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.0	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.7	1.0
Other manufacturing	16.1	17.8	21.1
Nonmanufacturing	81.8	82.0	84.7
Construction	7.2	7.3	7.3
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.2	2.2	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.4	24.4	24.7
Wholesale trade	4.8	5.0	5.0
Retail trade*	19.6	19.4	19.7
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.2	21.9	21.6
Health services	8.8	8.6	8.5
Total government	17.5	17.9	20.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	14.4	14.8	17.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
AUGUST 1982

Major Industry Grouping	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	430.8	437.3	445.2
Manufacturing	56.9	56.3	63.1
Durable Goods*	24.8	24.8	29.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	1.7	3.7
Primary metal industries	7.3	7.5	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.9	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.2	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	3.9	4.1	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.7	5.6
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.7	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	32.1	31.5	33.4
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.1	8.1
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.5
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.2	4.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.3	1.9	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.3	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.4	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.0	8.4
Commercial printing	2.8	2.7	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.4	6.2	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	2.0	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	373.9	381.0	382.1
Construction	14.1	14.3	17.7
Transportation & public util.*	37.5	38.0	39.0
Railroad transportation	3.9	3.9	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.0	13.4	14.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.7	6.2
Water transportation	4.4	4.9	5.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.6	96.6	95.8
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.7	39.2
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.0	11.0	11.0
Service & mining*	105.5	105.9	104.8
Health services	35.8	35.7	34.5
Educational services	11.5	11.4	11.6
Misc. services	4.3	4.2	4.2
Total government	80.5	86.5	85.6
Total federal government	13.2	13.2	13.4
Total state & local government	67.3	73.3	72.2
Total state government	34.2	34.5	33.6
Total local government	33.1	38.8	38.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED